REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,271.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 26th August. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, and on SATURDAY, the 21st idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander W. C. Dowden, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Negapatam	25
„ Rutnagherry (Kalbadevie Bay)	13	„ Madras	27
„ Carwar	14	„ Coconada	29
„ Narakel	18	„ Vizagapatam	30
„ Alleppey	18	„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Calingapatam	31
„ Colombo	21	„ Gopalpore	31
„ Galle	22	„ False Point ...Sept.	1
		Arrives CALCUTTA	3

Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves BUSREH	30
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Mahomerah	30
„ Muscat	18	„ Fao	30
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bushire ...Sept.	1
„ Linga	22	„ Linga	5
„ Bushire	24	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Fao	26	„ Jask	8
„ Mahomerah	26	„ Gwadur	10
„ Busreh...Arrive	27	„ Kurrachee	14
		Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PUNJAB, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE; GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit-Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10, years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 489 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.
TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H P. nominal, } sailing at regular
EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agen[illegible]

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	AUGUST.
HYDASPES	D. Henneldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1484	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				SEPT.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 20th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, SATURDAY.	LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.	BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY.
MACEDONIA	...	...	15th Sept.
TRINACRIA	7th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co

[illegible]th July 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer WIMBLEDON are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th August 1875.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Darwin on Insectivorous Plants	8 12
Official History of Franco-German War—Battle of Gravelotte	3 4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, July	2 4
Prince Bismarck, a Biographical Sketch	1 4
Carlyle's Early Kings of Norway, and John Knox	4 12
Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages	17 8
Taylor on Poisons, *new edition*	10 0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol 71	4 4
Porter's Surgeons' Pocket Book	4 12
Pascal's Provincial Letters	1 4
Roscoe's Nisi Prius Evidence, *new edition*	25 0
Lewes on Actors and Acting	4 12
Shirley Brooks' Wit and Humour	4 12
Dilke's Papers of a Critic, 2 vols	15 0
Regulations for Encampments, 1875	0 8
Petit's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols	40 0
Tennyson's Queen Mary	3 12
Burgess' Report on Archæological Survey of Western India, Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts	26 4
Trollope's Way we live now, 2 vols	13 4
Infantry Sword Exercise, *new edition*	0 8
Men of the Time, *new edition*	9 8
Binney's Sermons, 1829 to 1869	7 8
Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry, *second supplement*	26 4
Buckland's Log Book of a Fisherman and Zoologist	7 8
Mrs. Oliphant's a Rose in June	3 8
Foby's Cotton Manufacturer's Assistant	1 0
Huth on the Marriage of Near Kin	8 1
Stuart Glennie's Pilgrim Memories or Travel and Discussion in the Birth Countries of Christianity with the late H. T. Buckle	8 12
Guhland Koner's Life of the Greeks and Romans described from Antique Monuments, 543 Woodcuts	18 4
Pavy on Food and Dietetics, *new edition*	9 8
Miss Angel; by Miss Thackeray	6 12
A Nine Days' Wonder; by Hamilton Aidé	4 12
A Garden of Women; by Sarah Tytler	3 4
Tennyson's Works, Author's Edition, vols. 1 and 2, each	3 12
The Ship in the Desert, a Poem; by Joaquin Miller	3 12
Life of Saint Teresa	5 8
Cornhill Magazine, Vol. January to June, 1875	4 12
Bannatyne's Guide, Sub-Lieutenants, 1875	4 8
Lytton's Novels, *Knebworth edition*, 27 vols	60 0
Dana's Corals and Coral Islands	5 8
Signa; by Ouida, 3 vols	20 0
Leahy's Art of Swimming as at Eton	1 4
Nature, Vol XI	6 12
Number Seventeen; by H. Kingsley, 2 vols	18 4
Macaulay's Plea for Mercy to Animals	1 8
Reclus' The Ocean, *cheaper edition*, 2 vols	10 0
—The Earth do. do.	10 0
Fouqué's Four Seasons	2 4
Sir H. S. Maine's Rede Lecture—European Views of India	1 0
Mrs. Burton's Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land, 2 vols	15 0
Acts of the Supreme Council for 1874	6 0
Mahan's Phenomena of Spiritualism, Scientifically Explained and Exposed	4 12
Whitney's Life and Growth of Language	3 4
Sherry on Protestant Missions in India	10 0
Swinburne's Essays and Studies	7 8
Lytton's Parisians, *Knebworth edition*, 2 vols	4 8
Thornton's Indian Public Works and Cognate Indian Topics	5 8
Janet Doncaster; by Millicent Fawcett	4 12
Frere's Old Deccan Days, *cheaper edition*	3 0
Williams' Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine	18 12
Plattner on the Blow Pipe	13 4
Sir James Paget's Clinical Lectures	9 8
Three Feathers; by William Black, 3 vols	20 0
Four Years in Ashantee; by the Missionaries Ramseyer and Kuhne	3 12
Lady Duff Gordon's Last Letters from Egypt	5 12
International Vanities; by F. Marshall	6 12
Clodd's Childhood of Religions	3 4
Gordon's Elementary Treatise on Heat	2 4
Supplement to Irving's Annals of our Time	0
Lunn's Philosophy of voice in Speech and Song	1 8
Yule's Book of Ser Marco Polo, new edn., 2 vols	40 0
All the Year Round, vol. 13	3 8
Voget's Chemistry of Light and Photography	3 4
Memoirs of Sir Roderick Murchison, 2 vols	18 12
Sach's Text Book of Botany	20 0
Dasent's Tales from the Field	5 4
Life of Admiral Sir E. Codrington	4 12
Laurie's Sketches of Distinguished Anglo-Indians	3 4
Foster's Life of Goldsmith, *new edition*	3 12
Annual Register, 1874	11 0
Myer's Remains of Lost Empires	10 0
Plunket's Here and There among the Alps	4 4
Comte's System of Positive Polity	13 4
Kite's Questions and Answers on Naval Ammunition Instruction	1 0
Earl Russell's Recollections and Suggestions, 1813-1873	10 0
Gervinus' Shakespeare Commentaries	8 12
Telegraphic Journal, volume 2	6 12
Leigh's Science of Modern Cotton Spinning, 2 vols	55 0
Holland's Papers on Science	8 12
Douglas's Manual of Telegraphic Construction	9 8
Malcolm; by G. Macdonald, 3 vols	29 0
Jacox's Scripture Proverbs, Illustrated, Annotated, and Applied	6 12
Percy's Metallurgy—Fuel, &c., 120 *plates*	18 12
Jennings' & Lawe's The Psalms, with Critical Notes	3 12

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their room, Military Square, Fort, 5 cases Eau de Cologne, 1 bale Grey shirtings 9 lbs., 2 bales woollen cloth, 100 dozen best Sherry, 10 dozen clarret, &c.

On account of whom it may concern :—
3 bales water twist.
On account of Abdoolhoosein Tyabjee :—
T T 40-63—4 cases Foolscap-paper.
On account of Ebhramjee Sallamanjee :—
H C C 615-22—4 cases Glass Beads.
H C C B } 2 24—4 „ do.
C & C 2236-40—4 „ Blue Cut Beads.
E A 711 } 16-20—3 „ White Ball Thread.
On account of Abdoolally Dawwoodkhan :—
H C A D 740 } 31-40—10 cases White Ball Thread.
H C A D 721 } 61-70—10 „ do.
On account of whom it may concern :—
In diamond R K No. 25, 28—4 bales T. Red Twist.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HANDSOME Household Furniture, Plated-glass and Porcelain-wares, Phæton, Buggy, Poney, Books, &c.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 2 P.M., on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. James Roach, a quantity of household furniture, comprising glass and porcelain-ware, plated spoons and forks and other goods, round, pier, dressing, cooking table, tea pots, sofas, couches, chiffoniers, book-stand, wardrobes, screen, chest of drawers, dressing and pier glasses, bedsteads, easy rocking, arm and without arm chairs, timepiece, 1 and four light argand lustre, cupboard, cooking stove, sideboard, cooking utensils, reading books, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 14th day of August, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house (now separated into two distinct portions adjoining each other) thereon standing with the appurtenances in the occupation of Messrs. Rogers & Co., Chemists, situate in the Sub-district of Fort on the South side of Forbes Street containing by admeasurement thirteen hundred and forty square yards be the same a little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9 Forbes Street and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East side thereof by a Lane or Street called Bake house Lane, on or towards the West side thereof by a Lane or Street called Rope Walk Lane, on or towards the North side thereof by Forbes Street, aforesaid and on or towards the South side thereof by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet.

The vacant portion of the ground contains four hundred and fifty three square yards.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 17th day of August, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises the following valuable landed property viz :—

AT 4 P.M.

A piece of ground containing by admeasurement ten thousand two hundred and thirty-one square yards with the bungalow and outhouses thereon situate on Malabar Hill in the occupation of Dr. F. G. Joynt, bounded on the East by the road leading from Malabar Point to Breach Candy on the West by a wall the property of Kursondass Madhowdass, on the North by the private road of Jewajee Manockjee and on the South by the property of Aron Moses Gubbay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 102 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572.

AT 5 P.M.

A piece of land measuring three thousand six hundred and eighty-eight square yards with the bungalow and out-houses situate thereon in the occupation of F. D. Boussignac, Esq., situate on Malabar Hill bounded on the East by the road leading to Chowpaty on the West by the Nepean Road, on the North by the property of Khanbhoy Hubbibhoy, and on the South by the property of Gopaldass Madhowdass assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 167 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 78.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN DOONGRY COOLY STREET, AND ON THE NOWROJEE HILL.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th day of August, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their Respective premises the undermentioned valuable landed properties viz:—

DOONGRY COOLY STREET PROPERTY AT 4 P.M.

A Piece of land measuring two hundred and twenty-eight square yards with the dwelling house standing thereon built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles lately occupied by Runchordass Canjee assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 209 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1233 bounded on the East by Sat Tad or Doongry Cooly Street on the West by Shamjee Hessajee Street and on the North by a Halalcore's passage and the house of Lalbai widow of Sudha Lilladhur and on the South by a Halalcore's passage used in common by the tenants and occupiers of Runchordass Canjee's house and the occupiers of a house belonging to one Tespall Khatao.

NOWROJEE HILL PROPERTY AT 5 P.M.

A piece of Fazandary land measuring one hundred and seventeen square yards with the Stable standing thereon bounded on the East by Nowrojee Hill First Row on the west by the ground of the house of Bhima Ramjee on the North by a passage and Dhurumsalla of Agree Caste and on the South by a passage and the houses of Mayajee Suntoo and Bapoo Antoo assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29.

SALE OF SWEDISH HAMMERED BAR IRON.

On WEDNESDAY, next the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder.

On account and at the risk of Damodus Pragjee.
4195 bars or about 10 tons Swedish Hammered Bar Iron of a suitable specification for this market.
On account and at the risk of Tyeb Ali Essubal.
About 50 tons Swedish Hammered Bar Iron cuttings or ends.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Mazagon known as the Mazagon Police Office.

On THURSDAY the 19th day of August, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property viz.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house and hereditaments standing thereon in the occupation of the Commissioner of the Police and known as the Mazagon Police Office situate on the West side of a Public Road leading from the Gaol to Mazagon in the subdistrict of Mazagon containing by admeasurement twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty six square yards be the same a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 455 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the said Public Road leading from the Gaol to Mazagon on the West partly by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esq., and partly by the property of Cursetjee Ardaseer, on the North by the property of Cowasjee Hormusjee and on the South by the Road leading to the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BENGALPOORA.

Under the instructions from the mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on MONDAY the 23rd day of August submit to public auction on the premises at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable property in pursuance of the power of sale conferred in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of July 1865 and executed by Assaria Poossey.

A piece of Fazudaree ground measuring two hundred and twenty seven square-yards with the dwelling house standing thereon built with chunam and stone and covered with tiles situate in Bengalpoora and bounded on the North by the house of Chatoorbhooj Assaria on the South by the house of Emam Baley Mussulman on the East by a Sweeper's passage on the West by Bengalpoora or Oomer Kady Road registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 94 and 95 and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 87.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on TUESDAY the 24th day of August, submit to Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable landed property in pursuance of the power of sale conferred in the Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 2nd day of June 1869 and executed by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer Lam, viz

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house and tenements standing thereon situate on the North side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay and numbered 221 in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 260 and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140 and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty eight square yards and four ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less and is bounded on the East by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the West by the first Parsee Wadi Gully, on the North by the house of Hormusjee Bhicajee Cooper and on the South by the said Girgaum Back Road.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Messrs. Crawford & Co. will on Wednesday the 25th day of August submit to public auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy, the following valuable property viz.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty one square yards and seven ninths of a square yard or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and a shop standing thereon, situate in the Town of Bombay in Bazaar Gate Street assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 136 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Ground Rent under No. 618 which said piece of ground messuage tenement or Dwelling house shop and premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by a passage for privies on the West by Bazaar Gate Street on the North by the house of Hormusjee Rustomjee Poonaghur and on the South by the house of Ruttonjee Pestonjee Daroowalla.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Arab Horses, 7 and 8 years old, 14-2 high, Black and Chesnut, fast and stylish, and perfectly steady in single and double Harness, [illegible]

A Mail Phæton, nearly new, cost £250, about a year ago, and a set of double Harness to match. Te[illegible], Rs. 2,5 0.

The property of the late C. W. Hawkins, Esq.

A Black Australian Horse, 8 years, 15 hands high, exceedingly fast in Harness, and a Splendid Dog-cart Horse, Rs. 8 0.

A Bright Bay Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, very handsome, with good paces, a thoroughly broken Infantry Charger, Rs. [illegible].

The property of an Officer leaving for England.

A h[illegible] Bay Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a thoroughly broken Charger and Lady's Horse, has carried 15 stone, Rs. 1,000.

A well bred Bay Waler, 7 years, 15-2 high, rides well and broken to single and double Harness, Rs. 6[illegible].

A Bay Arab Horse, 14 hands, 7 years, strong and compactly built a capital hack for [illegible] work, Rs. [illegible].

An [illegible] Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-1½ high, a good mover and fast in single Harness, Rs. 350.

A Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-1½ high, steps well in single Harness, Rs. 400

A Chesnut Arab horse, 14-3 high, very handsome has carried a lady for two years, is good tempered and has a beautiful canter Rs. 600.

A Bay Australian Cob, 7 years, 14-2 an excellent fencer and goes well in harness Rs. [illegible].

A pair of Silver Grey Arabs, 8 years, 14-1½, beautifully matched, good goers in single or double harness Rs. 1,100.

Bombay, 11th August 1875, Girgaum Veterinary Stables.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to the 14th August next, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

NEW GOODS PER P. AND O. STEAMER KHEDIVE.

DRESS MATERIALS.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

MEN'S ANGLO-DANISH GLOVES.

REGIMENTAL BUTTONS.

STIFF FELT HATS.

SOFT FELT HATS.

THE TERAI HATS.

THE OXFORD STRAW HAT.

THE CAMBRIDGE STRAW HAT.

THE ETON STRAW HAT.

THE VENTILATED STRAW HAT.

THE DOUBLE BRIM STRAW HAT.

SILVER and GOLD STARS.

SILVER and GOLD CROWNS.

GOLD LACE and GOLD TRACING.

MEDICAL BELTS.

PRUSSIAN BRAID.

YOUTHS' ½ HOSE, COTTON.

INDIAN NAVY SWORDS.

WHITE SHIRTS.

WHITE SHIRTS, MILITARY FRONTS.

MEN'S ½ HOSE.

BEETHOVEN BOWS, WINDSOR. PRINCE GEORGE, ASCOT, GOODWOOD, MUSHGROVE, TUDOR, HANOVER and MURCHISON, TIES and SCARVES.

CHAIRS.

LADIES' FRENCH SHOES.

FRENCH CORSETS.

FRENCH HATS.

FRENCH BONNETS.

FRENCH MILLINERY.

FOR SALE AT
WATSON AND COMPANY'S,
CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

CUMBALLA HILL.

ONE of the best BUNGALOWS, completely furnished, could be had on Cumballa Hill from October next, for about four or six months certain. This Bungalow was once occupied by one of the former Governors of Bombay. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A SPACIOUS BUNGALOW on the verge of Cumballa Hill, formerly in the occupation of R. M. A. Branson, Esq. Rent Rs. 250. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, next door to the Altamont. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE well-known BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, called "Prospect Lodge," formerly in the occupation of the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice of Bombay, for years together, and lately in the occupation of the late Mr. C. W. Hawkins. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

THE upper-storied FURNISHED BUNGALOW, No 126, on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by W. E. Hart, Esq., Barrister-at-law. Rent Rs. 250. Could be had for a year certain. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ANOTHER completely FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, near the sea, with four Bed and Bath Rooms. Rent Rs. 3[illegible]. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MIDDLE COLABA.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, facing the west with three Bed-rooms, a Drawing-room, a Dining-room, and a spacious Verandah. The whole House is newly matted, painted, and papered. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

AN entire three-storied HOUSE in Hornby Row, with two Cook-rooms besides the Ground floor, which could be used as an Office, or a Shop, or a Godown; a capital place for a Hotel or a Refreshment-room. Billiard room can be opened on the Ground Floor and Boarding-house on the above three Floors. Nine Bed rooms could be made facing the sea, Fountain, and General Post Office, and other nine Bedrooms could be made by the side. The House is beautifully open to the entire sea-breeze and commands a most charming view of the Esplanade. Rent only Rs. 3[illegible]. Early applications are requested. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
Meadow Street. House Agent.

RESIDENCES IN HORNBY ROW.

TWELVE RESIDENCES in Hornby Row, for Rs. 300, 4[illegible], 115, 100, 90, 85, 80, 75, 65, [illegible], 30, and 30. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
Meadow Street. House Agent.

RESIDENCES IN RAMPART ROW.

THE well-known BOMBAY CLUB HOUSE in Rampart Row, a capital place for a Boarding-house, or a Solicitor's Office, or a Mercantile Firm, as the Ground Floor could be turned into a Godown, the First Floor for Offices, and the Second Floor could be made for a Residence. Rent Rs. 650. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE spacious SECOND-FLOOR in Rampart Row, above Messrs. Treacher Hobart & Co., for an Office or a Residence. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE Upper-storied BUNGALOW near Gowalia Tank. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—FOOTBALL INTERNATIONAL MATCH—The RETURN MATCH will be played THIS AFTERNOON and a large attendance of MEMBERS is requested. Play to begin at 6 o'clock.

R. S. CAMPBELL,
Honorary Football Secretary.

Wednesday, 11th August.

GAZOGENES

For the domestic production of

Soda Water, Lemonade, | Aerated Water, Gingerade,

and

Effervescing Wines.

The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.

Gazogene. 4-bottle size	Rs. 14 0
„ 6-bottle size	„ 20 0
Measure for the Soda and Acid Powders	„ 1 0
Gazogene (4-bottle), and Measure in strong and handsome Mahogany case with brass handle for travelling	„ 21 0
Crystallized Tartaric Acid, per bottle	„ 3 0
Bicarbonate of Soda, per bottle	„ 1 12

D. S. KEMP & Co.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES, COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c., and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel*, *Gilt Steel*, and *Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a pair of TONGA PONIES. Apply to "B.," care of Office of this Paper.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a PRIVATE FAMILY required by a GENTLEMAN in the Fort. Address "F. B.," *Gazette* Office.

LESSONS in FRENCH and GERMAN, successfully given by Rev. A. BOURQUIN. High references. Address Rev. D. MACPHERSON, Marine Lines.

BOARD—Comfortable ACCOMMODATION for one or two GENTLEMEN in a healthy situation near the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—Apply "C.," *Bombay Gazette*.

SURGEON REQUIRED for a Canal Steamer sailing for LIVERPOOL about 20th instant. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, by an UP-COUNTRY FIRM, a PARSEE ASSISTANT thoroughly acquainted with Cotton selecting. Must also understand Book-keeping. Address with references and stating Salary required to "B.," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL, } Secretaries.
A. C. OLIPHANT, }

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—THE PRINCE'S PLUMES in PAPIER MACHE, very elegant, sharp, light and durable for many years in any weather, 10 inches high, plain, 5s., decorated in the proper heraldic colours, best gilt, &c. 5s. extra; 24 inches high 21s., extra for decoration 10s 6d.; 48 inches high 63s., extra for decoration 21s. each; add 10 per cent. on plain prices for case.

To insure execution in time, orders must be sent immediately accompanied by cash and guarantee for freight per steamer. ROYAL AND PRINCE OF WALES ARMS all sizes. Address the Papier Mache Company, Limited, 21, Wellington Street, Strand, London, makers to the Royal Family. Established 1826.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIP ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

In consequence of a serious landslip on the BHORE GHAUT TRAINS CANNOT BE WORKED THROUGH until further notice.

All Passengers will have to walk across the Slip, the Trains being brought to either side of it. Every effort will be made to reduce the delay and to make the inconvenience as little as possible.

GOODS and HORSES and CARRIAGES will not be booked through beyond KURJUT on the one side and KHUNDALLA on the other side until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th August 1875.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES WALLACE, Pro. Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd August 1875.

THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO,"
A SERIO-COMIC VERSION
OF
SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY TOPICS.
ILLUSTRATED
BY
"CARO,"

and universally pronounced to be the best Paper of its class ever produced in India.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (*in advance.*)	12 months	6 months	3 months.
With postage to Mofussil......Rs.	22 0 0	12 0 0	7 8 0

Subscriptions may be paid to, and contracts for Advertisements made with

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business has recently received large additions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in this Presidency.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, CHEROOTS or CIGARS...Per thousand	Rs. 90	No. 2, CAVITE BRAND...Per thousand...	Rs. 70
No. 2, do. do. ... do.	50	No. 3, CIGARS............ do.	40

The above are the finest imported.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
In Splendid Condition.

NOBLE...Per 1,000	Rs. 13 8	THOMSON'S...Per 1,000	Rs. 14 0
DAWSON'S... „ „	14 0	DINDIGULS... „ „	16 0

HAVANNAH in boxes of 250 each... ...Rs. 4 8

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

Manufactured of selected Leaves expressly for TREACHER & Co.

LEISURE HOUR...Per Box of 250 Rs. 4 12 | BABINGTON'S ......Per Box of 250 Rs. 4 0

OFFICE.......Per Box of 100, Re. 1-6

TOBACCOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WILL'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.
Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia,
Per Tin, Rs. 1.
GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for CIGARETTES, per Tin, Re. 1-8.
VIRGINIAN SUN-CURED TOBACCO, Round Sticks, in Tin Foil, per Box, Rs. 2-8.

SNUFFS OF VARIOUS KINDS.
A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.
CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS' VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all wool, Best West of England	Rs. 36 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trousers	30 0
Blue Serge the Finest Quality Wool Dyed, Double Breast Sac and Trousers	30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trousers	23 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	25 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trousers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROUSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 8

DRILL TROUSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trousers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4 0
Best White American Drill	5 8
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 8
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trousers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trousers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trousers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trousers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund.	[illegible] 4

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, Free on Application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOODS FOR SALE.

A full-sized Billiard Table.
Billiard, Cricket and Badminton Kit.
Platedware and Cutlery.
Pictures and Picture Frames.
Meerschaum and Briar Pipes.
Ladies' Dress Goods.
Best Waterproof Coats.
Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas.
Towels and Bathing Gowns.
Little Wanzer Sewing Machines.

AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GOODS.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,
2, EAST STREET, POONA; & 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HELMETS AND FELT HATS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY HAVE JUST LANDED THE FOLLOWING NEW SHAPES.

HELMETS.

	Cash.	Credit.
A. & Co.'s Shikar Helmet Hat, covered with Tan Canvas, wide Brim, Leather-bound: a Splendid Protection	15 0	17 0
The same Shape—White Drill on Cork and Felt	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality, Double Cork, highly recommended by Sportsmen and others	16 0	18 0
White Drill on Cork and Felt (Regulation)	14 8	16 0
Extra Quality, very strong Double Layers of Cork throughout (Regulation)	16 0	18 0

	Cash.	Credit.
The same Shape, covered with White Doe, easily cleaned, the best quality (Regulation)	20 0	23
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above.		
Drab Hunting Wide Brim, suitable for the Hills or Office near	8 8	9 8
Drab F B Helmets, Double, with Patent Inner Band	11 0	20 0
Pith Helmets, best quality	4 8	5 4

FELT HATS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Hastings, Stiff Black High Flat Crown	8 0	9 0
Rodney, Soft High Flat Crown	7 8	8 8
Ramsey, Stiff Round Crown	7 8	8 8
Elgin, Soft and Stiff Round Crown	7 8	8 8
Soft Felt Tyrol, for Travellers, Extra quality	8 0	9 0

	Cash.	Credit.
Stitched Tweed Hats, lined Silk	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	4 0	4 8
Cashmere Turbans	2 8	3 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarrys	5 0	5 12
Sealskin Turbans, Silk lined	4 12	5 0

DRESS HATS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Dress Hats, Extra quality, Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s	14 0	16 0
Drab Best Naples, L. & B. Extra quality	11 8	13 0

	Cash.	Credit.
Dress Hats, A. & Co.'s Extra Light	12 8	14 0
Drab Shells, very Light	9 0	10 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WARHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3,

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 10TH AUGUST 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed as it opened quiet, sales 12,000 bales, prices unchanged; and this morning's market opened steady, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 10,000.

Private advices continue to speak very favourably of the condition of the growing crop in America, and so long as this is the case, and the demand in Liverpool remains at its present low ebb, we must look for a continuance of the existing dulness, if not even lower prices.

Yesterday's message from New York quotes a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. on Mid-Uplands ready, but futures are apparently unchanged. The day's receipts at the ports were 200 against 700, and the export to Great Britain 1,100 against 4,000 bales on the corresponding date last year.

General Produce in London yesterday was unaltered in every way.

Reuter reports a payment of £102,000 into the Bank of England, which, although of itself insufficient to justify expectations of cheaper money, is nevertheless important as showing the tendency of the market.

Consols are still quoted at 95 3/8; French Rentes have recovered to 105½.

Bar Silver according to the public telegrams has advanced to 56½d. per oz., but as private messages have quoted that figure for the past week, it is not likely to have any effect here. To-day, at all events, so far from rendering STERLING EXCHANGE firmer, the tendency has been quite the other way, rates being generally 1/16d. per rupee lower all round. There is nothing to account for the decline any more than there was for the previous advance except the extreme dulness in business, but it is just possible that after the Cocoanut holidays, we may see a better trade in Piece Goods, which would tend more than anything else at the moment to depress Exchange. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand......	1s. 9 5/8d.	per rupee.
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 1/16d.	"
Credits 3 " "	1s. 10 3/32d.	"
Documents 3 " "	1s. 10 1/8d.	"

In Calcutta bills and GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any actual transactions and rates are nominally unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been dull and unmistakably weaker. Bank of Bombays have declined ½ per cent., the closing rate being 47½ per cent. premium.

In Spinning and Weaving Scrip the only alteration has been a decline of Rs. 5 in Orientals. Apollo Press shares have advanced Rs. 300 and Colaba Rs. 200 per share.

In COTTON there has been nothing or next to nothing doing for export, and prices are nominally unchanged. Yesterday's receipts were 773 bales, making 1,226 bales for the few days.

FREIGHTS are extremely quiet at £1-16-3 by steam and £2 by sail to Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS continue dull and unaltered. Some considerable clearances of local made goods and yarns have been effected within the past few days at a slight decline on previous prices, but for English makes the demand from up-country has seldom been of a slower character.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	736¼
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	115
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,300
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	725
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	2,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,600
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	700
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	540
[illegible]	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	330
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	85
400	1,500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	90
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,100
600	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
[illegible]	300	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	275
[illegible]	...	1,400	100 p	Imperial Press Co.	575
[illegible]	400	250	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	425
[illegible]	2,000	5,050	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1150
[illegible]	...	4,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
[illegible]	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	560
[illegible]	500	750	125 ps	Scinde Press Co.	[illegible]
700	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	*
150	800	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000
750	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	940

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
800	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,095
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	155
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,800	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,140
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	940
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	930
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,080
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	875
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,080
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,100
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	640
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200p s	Soonderdas Spinning	960
500	1,000	250	31½ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276½

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,110
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	2 000	6p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	249 xd
...	£20	103·14·6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,795
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	650
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
800	500	300	27pct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	175
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	95
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,000	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	385
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE FUTTAY SULTAN, 310 tons, Nacoda arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (July 10th), via Hodeida, with a general cargo, and one hundred and fifty five pilgrims.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Futtay Sultan	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 10.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Parana (s)	Waring	Liverpool.

The steamer Khedive, to China &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 10.

Delhi s, 1 case boots, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Surat s, 79 cases Oilmanstore, C E Mitchell & Co.
Peshawar s, 2 cases boots, Esmalljee Currimjee; 6 bales printing papers, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.
Khedive s, 1 case boots, Merwanjee Jemsetjee; 50 casks ale, Cutler Palmer & Co; 7 cases cochineal, B and A Hormusjee; 80 cases paper, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
Menzaleh s, 400 drums linseed oil, and 2 casks paints, Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co; 17 casks beer, Manockjee Jemsetjee; 4 bales printing papers, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 8 bales cotton, Venichund Jaitadass.
India s, 111 bales cotton, Ramchunder Mahadew & Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 6,400 cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart & Co; 126½ cwts myrabollams, Premjee Kavul; 287½ cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Kessowjee; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 49 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 58 bales cotton, Pragjee Mooljee.
Strathclyde s, 150 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella; 43 bales wool, B I S N Co; 65 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 112 bales cotton, Khoosall Harridass; 130 cwts horns, Nansdebhoy Allarkhia; 40 bales wool, Manjee Purmanund; 42 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund; 72 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraz.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s, 14 bundles E teeth, Abdooireman Ahmed; 128 packages cloves, Kussonbhoy Thaver & Co; 53 bales hides, and skins, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 3 bundles E teeth, Mamedjee Adomjee; 4 bales cotton, P and O Co; 17 bales hides and skins, Suckeor Futtaybhoy; 6½ cwts M of P shells, and 22 lbs T shells, Hajee Essac; 11 bags cowdias and 1 bag moye teeth, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 6 cases heerabole, Hajeebhoy Lalljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes s, 5 cases shawls, W Nicol & Co.
Zerbino s, 176 cwts wheat, Becherdass Ambaidass.

FOR HONKONG.

Khedive s, 311 bales cotton, P and O Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 7.

Alexander, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave from Bolarum (Deesa).
Coulson, Captain, Bombay 3rd Regt N L I, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 9.

Mead, Major, Madras Royal Engineer, from leave, to Madras.
Coulson, Captain, Bombay 3rd Regt N L I, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

AUGUST 10.

Boustead, Surgeon, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Tanna.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette, August 7, 1875.*)

Surgn Maj J M Fleming, M D, Civil Surgn, Nimar, in transferred to Hoshangabad to Nimar.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lt-Col E M Playfair, Depy Comr of Nimar, from the 13th Sept next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr D O Meiklejohn, C S, Asst Comr Jubbulpore, transferred to Narsinghpur, made over charge of his duties at the former Station on the 29th ultimo, after noon.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr H Leeds, Depy Consvr of Forests, in notification No 2037, dated 10th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Dr H E M Impey, Extra Asst Commr, is transferred from Nimar to Hoshungabad.

Capt W Vertue, Asst Comr, 2nd class, officiated in the 1st class, from the 17th March to 10th April 1875 inclusive.

Lt C F Call, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade P W Dept, Central Provinces, is granted three months' special leave of absence to study native languages, under Section 4 paragraph 28, Chapter 2 of P W Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Capt H H Hallett, Asst Comr, received charge of the Office of Registrar, Jubbulpore Dist, from D O Meiklejohn, C S, Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 29th July 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 7.)

AGENT GOVERNOR, GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No 1332G of the 6th inst, Mr James White, Offg Supt of the Rajpootana State Railway Police, is granted eight days' subsidiary leave to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Dr K Burr, in medical charge of the Meywar Political Agency, was on subsidiary leave from the 14th to the 29th June 1874.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt H M Buller, 2nd in Comd, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the date in Aug on which he may avail himself thereof.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr H E Thompson, a Supt of the 2nd grade, availed himself on the 13th July 1875 of the two years' furlough granted to him in Notification No 4 of 1st May 1875.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Alfred Collimore Wilson Lemarchand, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, for three months, from 1st inst, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 309, dated 2nd July 1875, Mr C C Harold made over and Mr F Barnes received charge of the Office of Depy Controller, Military Works Branch, on the afternoon of 14th July 1875.

Barrack Sergt J Lyods is transferred from 4th to 2nd Circle, Military Works.

Mr J E Hilton, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the 8th to 7th Circle, Military Works, and posted to the Dagshai Division.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Sub-Conductor W Higher, Supervisor, 1st grade, Agra Division, Military Works with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Sergt R Dunbar, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the 1st Peshawur to the Lahore Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 13th July 1875.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Sergt Butler, Overseer, 1st grade, Mooltan Division, Military Works from 1st Aug 1875.

Mr J E Hilton, C E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his departure from Meean Meer on the 22nd inst, afternoon, for Dagshai.

Lt J T Wright, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his arrival in the 8th Circle, Military Works, on the 16th inst, and assumed charge of the 2nd Rawul Pindi Division, Special Military Works, on the 28th idem, afternoon.

Capt G D'Aguilar Jackson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, made over charge of the 2nd Rawul Pindi Division, Special Military Works, to Lt J T Wright, R E, on the 26th inst, afternoon.

TIRHOOT (STATE) RAILWAY.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 103 of 2nd June 1875, Mr J E P Lincke, Asst Engr, 1st grade himself of the six months' leave on private affairs, granted to him therein, on the 2nd July 1875.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Lt R Gardiner, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from 15th Aug 1875, or such subsequent date at which he can spared.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY

Leave of absence for three months to study the native languages has been granted to Mr T R Wynne, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Jumna Bridge Division, Rajpootna State Railway, from the morning of the 27th July 1875.

Mr J W Buyers, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Delhi Division, returned on the afternoon of the 29th July 1875 from the three months' Office Notification No 458, E, dated 31st March 1875, and resumed charge of his office from Mr E J Moore, Ex Engr, on the afternoon of the 31st idem.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J Ramsay, Exe Engr, Indus Bridge Division, is granted thirty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Oct 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 320, dated 13th July 1875, Baboo Jadunath Singha, Acct 4th grade (since transferred to the Kotree Division) and Syed Sirdar Ali, Acct, 3rd grade, reported their arrivals at Mooltan, on the forenoon of the 18th and 19th May 1875, respectively, and were attached to the Central office of Accounts.

Serg R Lambert, Overseer, 1st grade, from the Rehtee to the Larkhana Division.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr P T Large, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from Extension Survey Division No 1 of the Survey Circle to the Ravi Section. Mr Large left the Survey Circle on the forenoon of 20th July 1875, and joined the Ravi Section on the forenoon of the 28th July 1875.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr T W Grant, Asst Eng, 2nd grade, No 2 Jaipur Division, availed himself of the leave granted him in Notification No 58 of 5th July 1875, on the afternoon of the 13th idem.

Private J Smith, Overseer, 1st grade, transferred to the Irrawaddy Valley State Railway under the authority of letter No 255E of 12th Feb 1875, from the Director of State Railways, left this Railway on the afternoon of 4th May.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 30th July 1875.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, the former subject to H M's approval:—

4th Hussars—Sub-Lt Edward James Fandon Wood to be Lt, dated 1st Jany 1873.

10th Royal Hussars—Sub-Lt Harry Heptinstall Rose Heath to be Lt, dated 24th July 1872.

Sub-Lt Welby Francis Montresor to be Lt, dated 19th Oct 1873.

Sub-Lt Reginald Tuite-Dalton to be Lt, dated 16th July 1874.

11th Hussars—Sub-Lt Thomas Haughton Eyre to be Lt, dated 30th Dec 1871.

13th Hussars—Sub-Lt Eustace John Vance to be Lt, dated 23rd April 1873.

1st Battalion 3rd Regiment (The Buffs)—Sub-Lt Francis Macdonald Drury to be Lt, dated 26th March 1874.

2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers—Sub-Lt Henry Archibald Anderson to be Lt, dated 16th July 1873.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment—Lt Ross Thompson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Reid, appointed Adjt, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comd-in-C, dated 9th July 1875.

1st Battalion 14th Regiment—Sub-Lt Henry Richard Mar to be Lt, Dated 13th Nov 1872.

1st Battalion 17th Regiment—Sub-Lt Walter Stormont Da[illegible] Liardet to be Lt, dated 17th July 1872.

1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers—Sub-Lt Bedford M Allen to be Lt, dated 24th April 1872.

2nd Battalion 22nd Regt—Sub-Lt John Rossiter Coleman to be Lt, dated 23rd Novr 1873.

30th Regiment—Lt Edward Watson Conran to be Interpreter, vice Sturt, appointed a probationer for the S C, dated 11th June 1875.

49th Regiment—Sub-Lt Arthur Francis George Richardson to be Lt, dated 5th Oct 1873.

Sub-Lt Vesey Mangles Stockley to be Lt, dated 5th Oct 1874.

55th Regiment—Sub-Lt Ernest Lambert Swinburne Charlton to be Lt, dated 13th Nov 1872.

Lt John Eastlake Lee to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Cargill promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 1st April 1875.

59th Regiment—Sub-Lt Montagu William Battye to be Lt, dated 12th Feby 1873.

2nd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles—Sub-Lt Basil Templer Graham Montgomery to be Lt, dated 5th Oct 1872.

Sub-Lt Frederick Savill Marsham to be Lt, dated 15th Jan 1873.

62nd Regiment—Sub-Lt John Frederic Inglis to be Lt, dated 12th Feb 1873.

63rd Regiment—Sub-Lt Herbert Edward Ravenshaw to be Lt, dated 25th June 1873.

65th Regiment—Sub-Lt Algernon George Arnold Durand to be Lt, dated 21st Dec 1872.

Sub-Lt Charles John Dennys to be Lt, dated 26th March 1874.

70th Regiment—Sub-Lt Henry Montague Pakington Hawkes to be Lt, dated 23rd Nov 1872.

72nd Highlanders—Sub-Lt John Monteith to Lt, dated 13th Nov 1872.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Sub-Lt Warren Thomas Peacocke to be Lt, dated 12th Feb 1874.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Surg J S Gunn, M B, is confirmed in medical charge of the Regt, dated 21st July 1875.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Lt A W D Campbell, 16th Lancers, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subn on probation vice Armstrong, offg as Adjt, dated 20th July 1875.

19th Bengal Lancers—Capt G M Abbott, 1st Squadron Subn, is re-appointed 1st Squadron Subn, with effect from the date of his promotion to the rank of Capt.

19th Native Infantry—Lt A J Brander, 2nd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn on probation, during the absence of Capt Bergman, on furlough, dated 20th July 1875.

Lt F S Gwatkin, 73rd Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Brander, dated 20th July 1875.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

2nd Battalion 22nd Regt—Capt M Fenton to rank as Capt from the 30th April 1870.

76th Regiment—Lt J B Stradling to be Capt from the 30th June 1875.

85th Light Infantry—Lt F Langford to be Capt from the 5th, Sept 1874.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their Regt specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join without delay:—

3rd Foot—Capt S Graves, 2nd Battalion and Capt F W Kane, 1st Battalion.

Capt Kane to join the depot for duty until next trooping Season.

The following order is confirmed:—

Lahore Division Order, dated the 15th July 1875, directing Surg W Finden, 11th Bengal Lancers, on leave at Dalhousie, to proceed to Dharmsala, his services being urgently required with the 1st Goorkhas.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

9th Lancers—Paymast r J W M'Farlan, to Rawal Pindi and Cashmere, from the 5th Aug to the 2nd Nov, on private affairs.

11th Hussars—Lt L G Mundy, to Bombay for 30 days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

13th Hussars—Lt P K Doyne, to England, via the Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col J M'C Campbell, (8th Bgde), to Murree, from the 1st Aug to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

14th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Lt Col W H Hawley, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 30th Sept to the 31st Oct, in extension of the leave granted by G O C C 2nd March last, p. 84.

59th Foot—Lt H A Wilson, to England, via the Suez Canal from, date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

63rd Foot—Lt F W R Jones, to England, via the Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infantry—Capt J G Macleod, (doing duty 37th N I) to Mussoorie, from the 9th May to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn J S Gunn, M B, (in medical charge 4th Bengal Cavalry, to Mussoorie, from the 3rd June to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate.

Surgn W N Keefer, (in medical charge 20th N I,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Department—Veterinary Surgn G D Whitfield, (attached to F Battery 19th Bgde,) to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, from the 23rd July to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug 13	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	" 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 21	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 23	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 27	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 27	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.	
Friday	Aug. 13	Friday	Aug. 27
"	Aug. 20	"	Sept. 3

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformminations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Present Rates per ½ oz. Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Pie
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	6	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BAILY—August 9th, at Oakdere Park Villas, West Dulwich, the wife of Mr. W. W. Baily, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LANG—August 10th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Basil Lang, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NOBLE—SEXTON—August 10th, at Bombay, George Edward Noble, Esq., Bombay, to Frances Marion Bertha (Daisy), eldest daughter of Major J. M. Sexton, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General.

DEATH.

PULLAN—August 7th, at Bombay, Margaret, daughter of Captain Ayrton Pullan, Gr. Survey of India, aged 11 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATTERSBY—August 7th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Richard Battersby, Officiating Chief Pay-master, East Indian Railway, of a son.

HINDE—August 3rd, at Tellicherry, the wife of A. R. Hinde, Esq., of a son.

SHERLOCK—August 7th, at Etawah the wife of Surgeon-Major T. T. Sherlock, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1875.

THE most remarkable feature in the Viceroy's long and interesting speech upon the new Tariff and the general state of the finances of India is the omission of any reference whatever to the one fiscal change which he might have been sure would be exceedingly unpopular. From beginning to end the speech contains not a single word about the imposition of a duty of 5 per cent. on the importation of long-stapled cotton. We cannot suppose that Lord Northbrook's extraordinary silence on this subject is due to a want of moral courage; for nothing can be plainer than the language in which his Lordship tells the manufacturers of Manchester—the most formidable opponents a Viceroy of India can have—that he will not abolish the import duties on their goods till India can do without the revenue these duties bring in. He admits that the levy of duties on articles of foreign merchandize which enter into competition with native products is unjustifiable in principle; but, as cotton goods imported into India are already taxed, he considers that it would be more injurious to the interests of the country to put on a new tax and let an army of excise officers loose all over India than to allow things to remain as they are. He therefore refuses to abandon the import duties on cotton goods until the condition of the finances is so flourishing that the sum of £800,000 a year can be spared. This is good sense, and, consequently, good political economy; and we believe Lord Northbrook's resolution not to invent a new tax for the purpose of setting free the trade of Manchester with this country will be generally applauded. To create popular discontent for such a trifle as is yielded by the protective duties on Manchester goods would be unpardonable; and, though a large revenue might fairly be derived from a tobacco tax, this resource ought to be kept untouched for some greater emergency. But it is precisely because we have a just appreciation of Lord Northbrook's candour and courage in resisting the demand of Manchester for a sacrifice of present revenue that we are concerned about his ready acquiescence in the insidious proposal to guarantee English manufacturers against future competition. We regret that we have not at present before us the speech of Mr. Hope on the Tariff Bill, for the Viceroy seems to have accepted the ex-Collector of Surat as his guide on the whole question of revising the Tariff, and it is probable that we owe to Mr. Hope's fertile ingenuity the adoption of a circuitous mode of compensating Manchester for her present disappointment. We cannot but doubt, however, if the Viceroy himself understood the real importance of the decree prohibiting Indian manufacturers from obtaining the raw material to be used in their mills from abroad, or he would not have indulged in self-complacent reflections on the effect the changes in the Tariff would have in developing Indian industry, while he was absolutely creating a fresh and serious obstacle to its free development. He would at all events, if he had suspected what a storm of opposition his new protective duty would provoke, have taken the trouble to marshal some arguments in its defence, instead of offering the public a speech which reminds one of the old story about the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out.

In the second part of his speech Lord Northbrook seems to have had in view the particular object of pacifying Manchester by suggesting that the time may not be far distant when it will be possible for India to do without the Customs' revenue on cotton goods, as well as the general object of persuading the public that the finances of India were never in a more satisfactory condition than now. He shows by figures, first of all, that there has been of late years a gradual and satisfactory increase in those branches of revenue which may be regarded as a barometer of the wealth of the country; then that the expenditure on Reproductive Public Works has been seriously curtailed and the cost of the Civil and Military Services reduced by two millions a year; and, finally, that as the result of these administrative improvements, the Government finds itself provided with a full Treasury and will be able, as time goes on, to do more than it has already done towards lightening the burden of taxation. There is, however, a dark side to this picture which Lord Northbrook did not show. It were easy to show that there are important drawbacks to the advantages of that well regulated system of Imperial finance which enables the Viceroy and the Finance Minister for the time being always to show a surplus and to represent the state of the country as eminently flourishing. Thus, for instance, when Lord Northbrook boasts that he has been able to do away with the Income Tax and with an oppressive Customs' line in Southern India, and still to have in four years a surplus large enough to cover the cost of the famine in Behar, he overlooks the financial consequences of the scheme of decentralisation which has enabled him to present so agreeable a balance sheet. He indeed affirms that there has been no increase of provincial taxation; but, if that be the case, we should like to know under what heads he classes the atrocious Salt Act for Western India and the increase in the Land Assessments which has created a general feeling of discontent among the agricultural population in all the provinces of the Bombay Presidency. It is the simple truth that the pressure of taxation has never been more severe than it is now felt to be in this part of India, although the Viceroy, no doubt in perfect good faith, supposes he has accomplished the *summum bonum* of a financier by combining reduced taxation with an augmented revenue. Again, has the diminution of reproductive expenditure been an unmixed boon to the country? Has not every Government and every high official some lamentable story to tell of Public Works abandoned out of deference to the cry for economy, just when a small additional expenditure was required to make them pay? And is it not plain now that the commercial progress of the country has been greatly impeded by the limitation of the annual outlay on urgently needed lines of railway, a limitation which has been pushed so far that, even if peace be maintained, it will be years before Lord Dalhousie's scheme of trunk lines can be completed, while, if war break out and force the Government to use its money for other purposes, the further construction of State railways would be indefinitely postponed. Once more, when the Viceroy records with approval the financial results of the efforts of his own and Lord Mayo's Government to diminish the cost of the military and civil Services of the Empire, would it not have been fair to mention that these reductions, though they may not have caused, have been attended by an alarming deterioration in the tone and spirit of those Services? It must, we think, be obvious to all impartial observers that the administrative reforms which to our legislators at Simla appear altogether admirable have not strengthened the Government of the Empire, if moral forces are to count for anything in our estimate of that Government's political worth. A Viceroy must have but a narrow vision who proclaims from his throne at Simla that all is well with India, when it is hard to say whether the people who pay taxes or the civil and military officers who collect them are the more dissatisfied with the results of recent legislation and administrative reforms.

SLEEPERS, AWAKE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am tempted to write these few lines in the hope of eliciting public opinion—if there be any left in Bombay—on the present deplorably inactive state of the Government of this Presidency. When our present Governor held his first *levée*, it will be remembered that his public appearance in all the splendour of a court dress was considered to be so *distingue* as to draw forth the highest encomiums on every side; and, though here and there you might hear a grunt about tomfoolery, the mass of people indulged in the happiest auguries of the future of Bombay. It was said—Now at least we have got a real representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen; one, every inch an aristocrat, with great wealth, and evidently capable of spending it right royally. How woefully have these expectations been defeated! We professed to be glad to get rid of our previous Governor; now not a few would be only too glad to get him back. If Sir Seymour was a lazy Governor, he was at any rate not a puppet, and though he took a measure of the *otium cum dignitate* whilst in office, he took it like a gentleman; he was, moreover, a scholar, and had sundry, more or less valuable *gifts.* Now, indeed, we see oceans of the *otium*, but precious little of the dignity—we have, in fact, a perfect example of hybernation in the tropics! The dignity that was thought to be personified in a court dress was soon found to be spurious—a vain delusion; and but for assurances to the contrary, it might have been supposed to have been that of a glorified Jeames—a supposition not altogether unwarranted if one may judge by subsequent events. However this may be, it cannot be denied that never in the whole course of its existence has the Bombay Government been so dull, so inert, so emphatically—as to its head—anile.

There are people who believe that a good puppet is a good thing, and that a puppet-king form of government is the best, provided good men can be procured to pull the strings. Perhaps so: but our weakness in Bombay lies in the fact that we have neither a good puppet, nor good men who are willing to pull the strings. It is probably impossible to procure better, or more universally respected Civilian Members of Council than the existing ones, but they evidently object to string-pulling, and let things take their course. Among the subordinate Secretaries there may perhaps be found an exceptional example of silly energy, but all the really good men appear to be asleep. Is there anything mephitic in the air of Gunesh Khind, or has the Government been dosing itself with some stupefying mixture? It certainly appears to be in a state of dreamy apathy only comparable to that of the frequenters of a *chundool* shop in the Chuckla. Can nothing be done to rouse it from its lethargic state? Could the Executive Engineer be spared to stir it up with a long pole; or would a mild birching be preferable? Would a cold shower-bath be likely to awaken our soporose senators and teach them wisdom? Would a petition, or a letter of complaint to the Secretary of State for India act as a genial stimulant and bring about a lively change? It is horrible this stand-stillism of the powers-that-be. Cannot an earthquake be got up by way of diversion? Anything, anything rather than this vacuous nihility. The people of Hongkong are said to have got an "old woman of a Governor;" what we have got here it would not be difficult to characterize—we might as well have none at all. Unless our worthy Civilian Members can be awoke up to be themselves again, it will become an immediate question—if there is any hope of a new hospital, a proper reception of the Prince, or of any advance whatever, without a speedy and appropriate application of a remedy which is comprehended in one word—

SUPERSESSION?

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The directors of the Bombay Co-operative Society frankly acknowledge, in their Report, that the management "requires a radical re-organization;" and they invite suggestions as to its future working. May I venture to suggest, through your influential columns, that the shareholders, at next Saturday's meeting, direct the Secretaries to advertise for a manager, of known respectability and experienced in the business, and who will guarantee a dividend of five per cent. to the shareholders at the end of his first year of management? I am convinced that if a liberal salary should be offered there will be no difficulty in securing the services of such a person. A capital of Rs. 80,000 for which no interest has to be paid—what would not some of our enterprizing business men give for the chance? and yet, under the present management, the Co-operative Society report a loss, in one year, of close upon Rs. 16,000!

August 10. SHAREHOLDER.

N.B.—I shall be glad to support a proposition to the above effect at Saturday's meeting.

OPTIMIST VIEWS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The warmth of abuse against our legislators which has been produced by the levying of an import duty of 5 per cent. on American cotton is only rivalled in the selfishness it expresses by the violent efforts which were recently made by Manchester to obtain the total abolition of duty on its cotton fabrics. It has been admitted by the Secretary of State for India that according to the free trade principles practised by England these import duties are an anomaly, and that as soon as political necessities, which are paramount in this country, will admit of it, they will be abolished. It seems evident, therefore, that the equitable treatment of all interests demanded the imposition of a tax on the raw material equivalent to the burden laid upon the same article in a manufactured form, and that Manchester would have good cause to complain if a dependency of the British Empire, such as India is, should be allowed to practise double protection by taxing the English manufactured article, and admitting free the same article in a raw state.

Although experiments made up to the present time have not shown that American cotton can be manufactured to a profit in this country, lower prices and cheaper transit might alter the position, and it is therefore very commendable that our legislators should have displayed so much foresight and such sound judgment, both regarded politically and fiscally, as to introduce the "new duty" when a general tariff was being arranged, instead of having it forced upon them at some future time, when it would in all probability have to be "a single measure" and as such would be looked upon by influential native interests as a salve to the Manchester agitators to the detriment of the local industries. Looking at the effect of the new Tariff upon our cotton manufacturing industry, there is nothing at which the most captious can cavil, but instead it bears evidence of these interests having had the most careful consideration. By the removal of the duty on the export of their production there is a wide field for enterprise opened, and I feel assured that, although we may witness periods of transition, in which unmingled prosperity may not prevail, there are elements of inherent strength in our cotton industries which, as time rolls on, and with the advantages which accrue from experience, will render them a permanent source of wealth and benefit to the country.—I am, &c.,

August 10. BAIPARI.

PUBLIC ENERGY EXTRAORDINARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A very energetic officer in our midst, whose proposal to transplant banyan trees and form an avenue as far out as Government moorings, which should be full of rhinoceri, elephants, tigers, monkeys, &c., in which to meet the coming King on arrival, met with the support which grand conceptions usually get, has since turned his heated energies in another direction. Ever since he identified himself with those jolly fellows of the Flying Squadron he has worn next his skin a purser's shirt and practised chewing tobacco, cracking pantiles, and other nautical pursuits. They do say he has a tub in which he sits and paddles, singing at the same time in a hoarse voice awful maritime ditties such as "loud roared the b——y thunder" and similar salty airs.

His latest development is decidedly Plimsollian, and he tried to stop the Vixen the other day, and his letter to the authorities states that "she was loaded so enormously that she is dangerously deep in the water. A gentleman connected with the sea—who is he?—"also saw the state of matters and quite agreed with me as to the great risk of sending the ship to sea," &c. Could you not persuade the "gentleman connected with the sea" and the Major to change clothes for the benefit of the services they profess to represent, or to leave such matters to the competent authorities and thus save themselves from ridicule and not deserve the character of MEDDLERS.

A RHAPSODY ABOUT "WALKER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For several mornings during the latter end of July, my attention was drawn, on opening the daily papers, to the important announcement in very large type—"Walker and Co. will open on the first of August."

"What," I thought, "can it be? He! the great '*Hookey*,' come at last!" Is it *he* who will open? And open what? Is it not right to be open in all things, even for a "Walker," at all times? Why then *will* open?

In these painful reflections and anticipations the days passed, till the dawn of the happy day, the great day for Bombay! the first of August! "O blest day!" I cried, "for thou shalt see Walker and Co. open!"

I longed all day to rush out through the streets, and stand at length "with hands in rapture clasped," before the now "open" doors of the establishment of Walker and Co.

But alas, stern duty kept me to my post, and not till evening could I sally forth. I madly rushed along—a kind, benevolent being directed me to the spot. "Eureka!" I cried! Alas! despair! "*Walker and Co. were closed.*"

I hurled myself against the closed portal, and cried "O Walker, open, open Did you not promise to "open? Is not this the first of August?"

But all was no avail, and I resolved to search for *him*, the being who had opened, but, alas, not for me! I pictured to myself a kindly-featured, fine, grand being, full of benevolence and goodness.

I met a citizen, well-known and well beloved of all, for doth he not, in mazy Medows Street, in that hallowed spot where, not long since, the noble emporium of the "Bombay No-Credit Company" grandly flourished, doth he not there minister to the needy public?

But, lo! a voice behind me cried to him, "Good evening, my friend! good evening, *Mr. Walker!*"

What! I cried! (in the words of a famous author) 'What! can it be! that eyes! those nose! them voice! Ha! stay me not!"—and I turned, and fled down winding Medows Street—I reached the noble emporium—I gazed within—Ha! the grand form of him who used to meet my gaze—gone! gone! 'tis he! 'tis he! Hookey! Hookey!'"

A CONFIDING ONE.

Colaba Asylum, 9th August.

RATE-PAYERS' MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following letter, from the pen of a lady, has evidently been sent to me in a mistake, as the complaint comes from the Byculla Ward, and I am not one of the representative members of that Ward. I venture to think that those who wear the honours of representative members of the rate-payers should do the work of their office.

The letter I send you is *good* in more ways than one. I need say nothing about its forcible style, while the determination it displays not to be humbugged, is beyond all praise. The road in question is a private not a Municipal one, and is merely a connection between the public road and the bungalow of the plaintiff; its state is vile, and the complaint is not a bit too strong. The true public complaint of the writer, however, should be, not the connecting bit of road so much as the site of the bungalow itself, the foundations being a long way below the road level, and in consequence injurious to health as I have had abundance experience during the last few years. There is no drainage. Fevers, dysentery, liver disease are scarcely ever absent from the house, and yet the wretched landlord is permitted to pocket his rents and poison his tenants without let or hindrance. The Municipal Act is not all that can be wished, but it provides fairly enough for cases of this kind.—Yours, &c.

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 9th August.

Bombay, 7th Aug.

DEAR MR. BLANEY,—May I trouble you as I do not know how to act regarding the dangerous state of the road leading to my house? I want the Parsee landlord to be reported to the Municipality. I have sent him a notice to repair the road; he has not done so; it is over a week now. We have to leave the carriage at the lamp post and pick our steps the best way we can through the mud. If the Municipality will repair the road, the rent is due for July, and can be deducted by the Municipality for repairs. I do not understand the form of application required to report the landlord for keeping the road as it is dangerous for carriages, and the rent we pay is Rs.——Would you pleas make known the state of the road. The landlord's name is Mr. ——Pardon the trouble I am giving, and apply to the Municipality to have the road repaired. Mention please the landlord has had notice to repair the road and has not done so. The very buggywallas ask me whether I pay the rent, that the landlord keeps the road in this dangerous state. Do please make a report against the landlord.—Yours, &c.

BOMBAY.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 7th August was 60 inches and 27 cents. at the Hill, and 60 inches and 90 cents. in the Valley.

STEALING CLOTH.—A man named Shaik Ismail was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, on remand, with having stolen a quantity of "print cloth," and having been found guilty, was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 7th August, was 59 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet 3 tenths. Total rainfall 77 inches and 10 cents.

DRUNKENNESS.—Ittoo Suddoo, who was described as an old offender, was yesterday charged with this offence, before Mr. W. Webb, the acting Senior Magistrate of Police. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was fined in the mitigated penalty of Rs. 5.

A CASE WITHDRAWN.—Dinshaw Pestonjee appeared yesterday before the presiding Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, to answer the charge of having assaulted Dondoo Mahadoo. The complainant who has been in hospital for several days, in consequence of the injuries the defendant had inflicted on him, stated that he had received Rs. 10 from the defendant as compensation, and wished to withdraw the charge, which was accordingly done.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—A collision occurred between a tram-car and a buggy near the J. J. Hospital, on Monday night, resulting in slight injuries to the car. The horse in the buggy had from some cause or other, become restive, and in spite of the driver's efforts to make him proceed, backed against the front of the tram-car, and in doing so, broke one of the swinging bars of the car, close to the swivle. No other damage was done to either vehicle.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The man Gungappa Sattapa, whose case has been pending for some time before the acting Senior Magistrate of Police, was brought up yesterday, on remand, and charged with having stolen Rs. 14,100 in currency notes, Rs. 158-9 in cash and a wooden box, belonging to Malinga Ayah. Some more evidence was taken, and the charge having been fully proved, his Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Fazoola Noormahomed, a buggywalla, was yesterday brought up on remand before Mr. W. Webb, and charged with having driven his vehicle in a rash and reckless manner, and with having thereby injured the complainant. When the case was called for hearing, the complainant said that he did not think the defendant was to blame. His Worship, however, having taken the evidence of the other witnesses, was of a different opinion and fined the defendant Rs. 3.

A DRUNKEN ASSAULT.—A man named Aga Mahomed was yesterday charged, at the instance of a woman named Couson, with having assaulted her, while under the influence of liquor. The case was called for hearing before Mr. W. Webb, and the complainant having been examined, said that on the previous day the prisoner went to her house, and told her to give him some food. She asked him to pay for it first, and he replied that he wanted to get it on credit. She refused to give him any unless he paid for it at the time, and he then slapped her in the face, and abused her. He broke several articles in the room, and spoiled a quantity of food. Other evidence having been taken, his Worship held the guilt of the prisoner as having been proved, and directed him to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default of so doing, to be imprisoned with hard labour for a fortnight. He also directed that Rs. 5 of the fine, if recovered, should be paid to the complainant as compensation for the injuries she had received.

SELECTION OF A COMPETENT TUTOR FOR THE YOUNG GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—A correspondent says he writes.—"I am glad to observe a judicious suggestion made to Sir Madava Rao by a vernacular journal in time to enable that statesman to act upon it if he thought fit. The selection of a competent teacher for the young Gaekwar occupies the attention of Sir Madava Rao at present and our vernacular contemporary recommends the onerous post the tutor of the late lamented Rajah of Kolapore, Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Unvalla. According to the journal, this gentleman would seem to have had a long experience in the training and education of native princes, which in itself must be a no slight recommendation in his favour. The vast improvement which took place in the education and general training of the late popular Maharaja of Kolapore, after Mr. Jamsetjee was appointed, His Highness's tutor by Sir Alexander Grant, as well as the good impression which His Highness made on the minds of all with whom he came in contact both here and in Europe, was, in a very great measure, due to his tutor's care and training. Added to this Mr. Jamsetjee's further experience in this line since he was appointed tutor to the young heir of the Dharampore State, as well as his own high attainments, are, in the opinion of the vernacular paper, very strong claims to the tutorship of the young Gaekwar. The paper is confident that to a man of Sir Madava Rao's foresight and discrimination, the mention of Mr. Jamsetjee's name would be sufficient to enable him to fix at once on the best eligible selection that could be made.

BOMBAY BENEVOLENT LIBRARY.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the Bombay Benevolent Library was held in the rooms of the institution on Saturday last, the 7th instant. Rao Nana Moroba, Justice of the Peace, was voted to the chair. The Chairman opened the proceedings of the meeting in a very appropriate speech. He observed that the operations of the year under report were satisfactory, and made cogent remarks on the advantages resulting from the diffusion of knowledge. The Rao rejoiced over the impulses and associations which are impressed upon the times we live in, and which institutions and assemblies like this serve to rivet and transmit; and hoped that this institution will be the resort, together with its kindred other institutions, to encourage and exite all who are engaged in the business and labours of this hive of industry in India, may find rest for their flagging spirits, a neutral ground for their manifold differences, invigorating food for their reason and an impulse onward and upward to all higher tendencies of our nature, and quoted Dr. Johnson in support of these assertions. He further exhorted the subscribers that each of them should show more of individual energy and each of them make the work his own, and that no member of the Bombay Benevolent Library should think that he has done his duty without having done something according to his opportunities to give encouragement, efficacy and credit to an establishment he ought to be so proud to serve, and closed his address by an opportune reference to the approaching visit of our future King, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The donation of the Honourable Mahomed Alli Rogay was thankfully acknowledged In the report which was read the receipts for the years including a balance in hand from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 641-10-10 and the expenditure to Rs. 536-4-10, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 105-6-0. During the year Rs. 55 have been spent in the purchase of new books, but the library is still without many standard works. This Benevolent Library depends for support from those wealthy citizens who may be disposed to give their money for the excellent objects that this library has in view, and an appeal to such persons is made in the report. There are 70 subscribers to the library, a number which is 12 less than in the previous year, and the average daily attendance at the library has been 35. The number of books circulated during the year amounted to 200. After the reading of the annual report several usual resolutions respecting the adoption and circulation thereof and the appointment of office-bearers were passed. Subsequently Messrs. Bhaskerrao Balcristnajee and Bhowanee W. Khanvinday addressed the meeting. Mr. Bhaskerrao forcibly showed the necessity of such institutions, and pressed very strongly on the attention of the audience the claim this institution has on the public liberality, and added that it is one of the most innocent and beneficial recreation of which the less fortunate humbler classes can take advantage of in their leisure hours. Nearly a hundred subscribers take the benefit of this library. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
August	8th, Sunday	0 00	0 00	3 51
"	9th, Monday	1 34	0 00	0 00
"	10th, Tuesday	0 00	2 47	0 00
		1 34	2 47	3 51
Previously Registered		41 32	35 36	45 10
Total fall up to date.		42 66	37 83	48 61

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF THE JUSTICES.

THE following is a revised list of the Justices who are recommended for election, at to-day's meeting of the Bench, as members of the new Corporation. Eight European and eight native Justices are to be voted for by Justices who agreed to the arrangement made at the "friendly meeting" in Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy's office:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Dr. T. Blaney.
Dr. H. Cook.
Capt. Morland.
Dr. Joynt.
G. A. Barnett, Esq.
F. Mathew, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq.
A. G. Gumpert, Esq.
T. B. Kirkham, Esq.
Capt. Robinson.

N. Spencer, Esq., Senior.
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
P. M. Mehta, Esq.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq.
Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq.
Shantaram Narayen, Esq.
Khundoo G. Bedarkar, Esq.
Shantaram Vithal, L.M.
Javerilal Umiashunker, Esq.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE return match—English vs. Scotch and Irish—will be played this afternoon at the usual hour and it is expected that there will be a keen and exciting contest. Last Wednesday the English were victorious chiefly owing to their superior numbers and to-day they will probably again have a considerable majority. But the Scotch and Irish will be reinforced by some of the best players of former years who have not played as yet this season, and they will no doubt do their utmost to wipe out the defeat of last week. Already about 15 English and 12 Scotch and Irish have put down their names to play, and it is hoped that many more will turn up at the Cooperage at 6 o'clock.

THE "TOWERS OF SILENCE" SUIT.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

AT the High Court yesterday, being the twelfth day of the hearing, the case of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others against Coorjee Pragjee and others, which was being heard before Mr. Justice Bayley, was brought to a close under a settlement which was offered on Monday afternoon by the Hon. Mr. Scoble on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Purcell, with Mr. Lang and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Scoble, with Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner appeared for the defendants. On the sitting of the Court yesterday,

The Judge said—The evidence so far as it has gone—so far as I can judge—shows that there never was a title so clearly proved. I think I have never seen a case of title more clearly made out.

Mr. Scoble—The right of way is conclusively established. We ought not to be under terms not to blast. The value of Mungesh's land should be assessed, and the Punchayet buy it at the price assessed by professional men. I don't admit plaintiffs have proved their title, but they probably will. We are therefore willing to take a decree for plaintiffs for possession, but our title to Mungesh's land and right of way over plots Nos. 1, 2, and 3 is conclusively proved. The right of way is raised by the 10th issue.

Mr. Purcell—The right of way does not arise in this suit. No disturbance of it is alleged.

Mr. Scoble—It is raised by the prayer of the plaint, by the proceedings in the injunction motion, and by the evidence of the Parsee doctor yesterday.

Mr. Scoble handed up to the court a note stating the sum the defendants were willing to take for Mungesh's land.

The Judge—This seems to me a larger sum than I should value the land at.

Mr. Scoble—We can't make them buy it any more than they can make us sell it. If they don't buy, we shall be entitled to use it as we please.

Mr. Purcell handed up to the court a letter of terms suggested by the plaintiff.

The Judge—It does not seem that there is much dispute between you after all. You admit the right of way by foot to toddy drawers and cultivators. So far as the case has gone at present, I should feel inclined to order defendants to pay all costs.

Mr. Scoble—On that point I should be allowed to address the court.

Mr. Purcell—Then I should be allowed to call evidence. I only consent to stop the case here on condition that the case be left as it is, leaving the consideration of the question of costs to the court. If defendants' counsel addresses the court on the question of costs, I must be allowed to call a great deal of evidence which I have, on the question of costs.

The Judge—As the question now has only come to a question of costs, I think I had better hear the Advocate General on the question of costs on the evidence as it stands. If I want any more evidence, I can call for it.

Mr. Scoble was then heard at some length on the question of costs. He urged that defendants had been put at disadvantage by the neglect or misfortune of the plaintiffs. If the documents (naming them) had been earlier produced, defendants could not have contested plaintiffs' claim, and they only came to meet a case of which those documents were not a part. (Names other documents.) None of these documents had been furnished to the defendants till after the commencement of the hearing.

The Judge—If the case had been tried in England, you would not have had, and would not have been entitled to have any inkling of the plaintiffs' title.

Mr. Scoble—These circumstances ought to weigh very strongly with the court in apportioning the costs. Defendants came to hearing under a disadvantage to which they ought not to have been exposed and to which the Civil Procedure Code specially provides that defendants shall not be exposed, by enacting that plaintiffs shall annex to the plaint every document on which they rely.

The Judge—To give you costs would encourage wrong-doers to defend a suit and claim only to be charged with their own costs, because everything was not made perfectly clear to them before trial.

Mr. Scoble.—Our title was perfectly good on the face of it. We have also established a right of way to Mungesh's land over plots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which is denied by the prayer of the plaint, and which seeks an injunction against our passing over plot No. 1. The written statement claims a right of way across plot No. 1. The court will take into consideration, in apportioning the costs, the fact of the plaintiffs having asked too much, and even if the defendants are not entitled to be relieved of the costs generally, I submit they are entitled to be relieved of the costs of the injunction motion.

In the course of the discussion, as regarded what was formerly known as Mungesh Purshotum's land, Mr. Purcell stated that there was no one now to claim it. Mr. Cleveland did not seem to deny that he had a two annas share in this land; but then Mungesh Purshotum had become insolvent, and only the Official Assignee could claim on his behalf.

The Judge—I do not think it necessary to call on Mr. Purcell to address the court on the question of costs. I have listened carefully to the arguments of the Advocate General and can see in them nothing which should induce the court to depart from the general rule that the party substantially successful shall get his costs. The costs, therefore, of the injunction motion as well as of the suit must be paid by the defendants. I understand the plaintiffs do not press for mesne profits.

Mr. Purcell—That is so, my Lord; nor for damages.

The Judge—There will be no findings on the issues.

Some discussion ensued as to the right of way over plots No. 1, 2, and 3, when his Lordship remarked that, if the parties did not agree, he should strike out all mention of it from the decree.

Mr. Scoble—That is not fair to the defendants. The right of way over the three plots is the basis of the settlement proposed by the defendants.

The Judge then gave a decree as follows:—By consent, declare the plaintiffs absolutely entitled to the three plots of land claimed by them in the plaint, and to the immediate possession of the same. The bungalow recently erected on plot No. 2, and the building materials thereon, and also the materials on plot No 3, to be removed by and at the cost of the defendants on or before the 24th August instant. Declare that the defendants are absolutely entitled as against the plaintiffs to the plot of land formerly belonging to Mungesh Purshotum, and bounded on the east and west by the compound wall of the Towers of Silence, and on the south and west by plot No. 3 in the plaint mentioned, and to a right of way for the defendants, their agents, servants and assigns on foot, to and from the said plot of land, over and across plots Nos. 1, 2, and 3.—the line of such right of way to be agreed upon by the respective solicitors of the parties, and in case of difference, to be settled by his Lordship Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers; such line of right of way to be marked on a plan to be made and annexed to the decree. Order that the defendants pay to the plaintiffs the costs of this suit, including the costs of the injunction motion. The Sheriff's bill of sale and two other documents included in the same envelope to be handed over to the defendants, they undertaking to produce the same if required for the purposes of the taxation of the plaintiffs' attorneys' bill of costs.

His Lordship, then turning to Mr. Purcell, said—I wish to express my obligation for the very great assistance the court has received from the remarkably able manner in which the case has been conducted

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

TULLOKCHUND HOOKUMCHUND V. JUGJEEVUN HIMJEE.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Mooljee and Bomonjee, for the defendant, applied for a month's postponement on an affidavit made by defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,000 due on a promissory note, but defendant denied the consideration money. He said he received only Rs. 500 and a shunk (a silver religious shell) to keep; and he was ready to deliver the Rs. 500 and the shunk on the promissory note being cancelled.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, said this was only an attempt by the defendant to put off the evil day; and plaintiff was ready to accede to any reasonable application for a postponement if his money was secured. The fact was that plaintiff paid Rs. 500 in cash to defendant, and Rs. 500 at defendant's request to a man of whom he had purchased the shunk.

After some discussion, his Lordship postponed the case for a month: costs to be costs in the cause.

APPAJEE PANDURANG V. NARAYAN CRUSHNA LAUD.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiff, asked for a month's postponement on the ground that negotiations for a settlement were going on between the parties. There was no appearance for the defendant, and the application was granted.

SAVULRAM BENICHUND V. CHIMONDASS HALCHUND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Telang, instructed by the same solicitors, for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement till the 7th September next. The translation of a certain document was not ready, and no notice of the former postponement had been served upon the defendants. The defendants did not appear; and the application was granted.

RAJA DOORGHA AND OTHERS V. SEETABAEE, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. Munshi, for the plaintiff, said the action was brought on a promissory note for Rs. 800 executed on the 12th October 1872, with interest at 24 per cent. per annum. There was no appearance for the defendants, and the claim being proved, the Court gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. [illegible] with interest and costs. His Lordship declined to give any interest on the judgment, because plaintiffs had charged a heavy rate of interest until judgment.

MANSUKLAL M. MUNSHI V. [illegible].

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the plaintiff, a solicitor of the court, said the action was brought to recover an amount due upon a decree of the Small Causes Court for the balance of costs due to plaintiff. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 320, with interest and costs.

ROBERT B REYNOLDS AND OTHERS V. RAHMO BHOY MAHOMED.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,231 due on a redraft in respect of a consignment of gum assafoetida. In March 1874, defendant consigned twenty-one cases of the gum, which were sold in London, and a deficiency occurred on the sale, in respect of which the redraft was received. The defendant had refused to accept it. He had put in a written statement to the effect that plaintiffs did not sell the goods at the proper time and at a good price. He had paid Rs. 637 into court, and he charged the plaintiffs with improper and negligent conduct with regard to the sale. It had been held here in numbers of cases that such a defence was no defence to an action on a redraft.

Mr. Lang argued that the defendant was entitled to set off against the plaintiffs' claim, in reduction of damages, the loss he sustained by the improper conduct of the plaintiffs as his agents. The consignment was made in March 1874, and notwithstanding repeated requests by the defendant that the goods should be sold at once, the plaintiffs did not sell them. They were pressed to sell, but did not sell the goods for ten months; and then sold them at extremely low prices.

After some further discussion, the court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,231, with interest at 9 per cent. from 20th July 1875 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. It was ordered that the Rs. 637 deposited in court by the defendant be drawn by the plaintiffs, who should give him credit for the amount, and, after deducting it, recover the balance. This order to be without prejudice to the defendant's right to sue plaintiffs for damages in the Small Causes Court, if so advised.

THE following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Green:—

HURRYSHUNKER BASKER AND ANOTHER V. BAJOO BALOO.

In this suit the first plaintiff appeared in person. The defendant had been served with a summons at a village near Indore, but was not in court.

The suit was brought on a promissory note for Rs. 1,800, but as the note did carry interest, his Lordship said the plaintiff could not claim it. A decree was passed for the plaintiff for the amount of the note with interest at nine per cent from the 13th of April last, the date of the filing of the plaint, and costs.

PAHA VAJESHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER V HENRY GAMBLE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff. There were several defendants, of whom only one named Chintamon appeared. The Official Assignee had been made a party to the suit in place of one of the original defendants who had filed his schedule.

Mr. Mayhew stated that the suit was brought on a deed of mortgage dated the 22nd of July 1869. Various payments had been made from time to time and the decree he asked for was a decree for foreclosure. The object of this one defendant appearing was to get six months' time which of course there would be no objection to. The defendant who was present said he had no defence, and admitted the mortgage. Mr. Mayhew said that some expenses had been incurred by the plaintiff previous to the suit which he asked that defendant should pay. From time to time notice of sale of the premises had been given, and at the request of the defendants further time had been allowed. His Lordship then ordered that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner to take all accounts of the principal and interest remaining due on the mortgage of the 22nd of July 1869, and that all costs, charges and expenses should be paid by the defendant, and that in case of payment not being made in six months from this date the defendant should be foreclosed from all equity of redemption in the mortgaged premises.

PEROZBAI WIDOW AND ANOTHER V JAFFER KURREEM.

This suit was struck out under section 110 as the parties were both absent.

LILLADUR SHAMJEE V LUKMIDAS HURRIDAS.

This was a suit brought on a promissory note for Rs. 22,030, dated the 4th of April 1874, and for which payment had been demanded on the 10th of November last. Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoordas, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendent being absent, a decree was passed for the amount claimed with interest at six per cent from the 10th of November last, and costs.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 10TH AUGUST, 12-56 A.M.

French mail steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 10th August, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 2 50 cents.

CARWAR, 10th August, 5 P.M.—Weather showery. Wind W 2. Ther. 83. Bar. 29·92. Fall of rain 74 cents.

MANGALORE, 10th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, Wind W. Ther. max. 82, min. 75 W. B. 81. Bar. 29·74. Fall of rain 86 cents.

TUTICORIN, 10th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind S.E. moderate. Ther. 88. Bar. 29·76.

VINGORLA, 10th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 86, Fall of rain 1·23 cents.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SUSPICIOUS DEATH AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, 10TH AUGUST.

Colonel Colyear, one of the oldest residents here, died unexpectedly on Sunday evening. At the *post mortem* examination held yesterday, the appearance of the stomach, intestines, and their contents were declared to be suspicious, and they have been forwarded to the Chemical Examiner at Lahore for examination.

The Kalka new road was re-opened for traffic esterday.

Only two admissions of cholera to-day.

ABSCONDING OF ALEXANDER COLLIE.

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST.

Alexander Collie, the bankrupt, has absconded, and his bail has consequently been estreated. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine has relinquished the case.

THE S.S. COROMANDEL.

No advice has been received respecting the steamer Coromandel having passed through the Suez Canal.

LONG DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, 10TH AUGUST.

In the House of Commons last night, a motion introduced by Mr. Fawcett, condemning the delay in the introduction of the Indian Budget was negatived by 90 against 55 votes.

Lord George Hamilton then introduced the Indian Budget, and said that the results for 1873-74 and 1874-75 were more favourable than was expected, and that a telegram, received yesterday from the Viceroy, showed that last year's deficit, would be converted into a surplus, and that notwithstanding the rising expenditure, the revenue was most satisfactory. Speaking with reference to the changes in the Customs' Tariff, he maintained that the proposals made by the Viceroy should be carefully considered on the principle that nothing should be done contrary to the financial policy of the last five years. There was small prospect of reduced expenditure which at present was not greater than was necessary to secure peace and orderly Government to India.

A long debate followed.

Sir George Campbell deprecated the sanguine views expressed by Lord Hamilton regarding Indian Finance.

Mr. Smollett subsequently brought forward an amendment which was negatived by 66 against 21 votes, condemning as unremunerative the Extraordinary Public Works and particularly Irrigation. The Budget was eventually adopted.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO MERV.

The Hon'ble R. Bourke, replying to a question put by Sir Charles Dilke, said that no official information had been received respecting the reported Russian expedition to Merv.

MERCANTILE STATISTICS.

The British Exports for July amounted to 20¼ million pounds, being a decrease of £875,000.

The Imports reached 34½ millions, showing an increase of £1,666,666.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. INDUS.

MALTA, 10TH AUGUST.

The Indus arrived here to-day with her crank and shaft broken, which will require eight days to replace. The Mails have been forwarded via Brindisi.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST.

The Bombay Mails of the 16th ulto. were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 4 15/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅞

5 per cent French Rente, 1872...... 105¾

Bar Silver........................... 56½

The sum of £102,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—Good Hope.

The following telegram was published in our afternoon edition of yesterday :—

[THE ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY, LIMITED.]

ABSCONDING OF THE BANKRUPT COLLIE.

LONDON, 9TH AUGUST, 3-15 P.M.

Alexander Collie has absconded. His recognizances have been estreated ; the solicitor decline [to act further, so also does Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.

IT is expected that one line on the Bhore Ghaut will be cleared for passenger traffic by Saturday next.

THE subscriptions already promised to the Prince of Wales Reception Fund in Bombay amount to very nearly Rs. 30,000. It is desirable that subscribers should pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay as soon as possible, so that the first subscription list may be published.

WE believe that some correspondence has recently taken place between Major Prendergast Walsh and the Master Attendant regarding the appearance of the S. S. Vixen, which left the harbour a few days ago. Major Walsh and a friend had seen the vessel lying in the harbour, and coming to the conclusion that she was overloaded, the Major wrote to Mr. Searle and expressed his opinion upon the matter, supporting it by that of his friend. The Master Attendant ordered inquiries to be made, and we believe that the surveyors' opinions prove that the Major has expressed fears which had no foundation in fact.

A LOCAL contemporary was in error yesterday in giving the cost of the programmes for fireworks brought forward on Monday before the Executive Committee for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince Wales. Three programmes were placed before the meeting, the cost of one being Rs. 7,500, of the other Rs. 10,000, and of the third Rs. 20,000. The last programme was described to provide for a magnificent display of fireworks such as had never before been witnessed in any part of the world. The second one—namely that for Rs. 10,000, which is likely to be accepted for Bombay, provides for a display similar to that which was made at Constantinople by the Sultan in honour of His Royal Highness, when the Prince was a guest in the capital of the Ottoman Empire.

No information has yet been received about the S.S. Coromandel, and a good deal of anxiety continues to be felt by the friends of those who are passengers on board. On Friday last we stated that according to latest advices she had not reached Aden up to the 27th July, although she left Bombay on June 30th. We now learn from Mr. Lidbetter, Secretary to the Bombay Underwriters' Association, that he sent yesterday a telegram to Lloyd's agent at Suez about her, and received a reply to say that the "Coromandel has not arrived at Suez." This telegram is confirmed by Reuter's London telegram, printed above, to the same effect. In that case she cannot have passed Aden, and must be knocking about somewhere in the Indian ocean. Her machinery may have become broken and she may have been compelled to have recourse to her sails, and then of course some time would elapse before any news of her would reach Bombay. She has, however, been absent so long without anything being heard of her that it is impossible not to feel anxious about her safety, though we believe the Coromandel is a good ship.

IT will be seen from a report in another part of the paper that the "Towers of Silence" suit which was heard for twelve days before Mr. Justice Bayley, in which the plaintiffs were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and other trustees of the funds of the Parsee Punchayet and the defendants were Coorjee Pragjee and others, came to a close yesterday. The plaintiffs were declared entitled to the three plots of land in the vicinity of the Towers of Silence, claimed by them in the plaint, of which possession is to be given up by the defendants on or before the 24th instant. The defendants were declared entitled to a right of way to their land, formerly known as Mungesh Purshotum's land over and across the three plots ;—the line of such right of way being left to be determined by the solicitors of the parties. The point which the Hon. Mr. Scoble bent all his energy to gain for the defendants was the costs which, we learn, would amount to a pretty large sum, something like Rs. 25,000. His Lordship, after considerable discussion, ordered the defendants to bear all the costs of the suit, as well as of the injunction motion. In conclusion, his Lordship—turning to Mr. Purcell—expressed his obligation for the very great assistance he had derived from the remarkably able manner in which the case had been conducted.

THE motive of the *Times of India's* attacks on the Executive Committee and the Secretaries appointed to arrange for the reception of the Prince of Wales is too apparent to excite any feeling in the public mind but one of amusement at such an exhibition of childish spitefulness. Our contemporary, however, carries his personal vindictiveness a little too far when he boldly alleges that "the collection of funds in Bombay "has practically come to an end." This malicious statement is merely one of those "mendacious glosses" for which the *Times of India* has become notorious. That the editor of that paper would like to damage the subscription is probable enough, but happily his influence is not equal to his malignity. The subscription is going on very well indeed, and quite as large a sum of money will be collected in Bombay as any one could have anticipated. As no list of subscriptions has been published yet, the reckless guess of the *Times of India* must have been based on what it is pleased to call "public rumour," the source of the numerous falsehoods it now puts into circulation. This "rumour" seems to consist of gossip, picked up among broken down loafers of the stock-exchange or native clerks in the antechamber of some low attorney's office, and eagerly believed in by an editor whose temper has not been improved by misfortune, and whose highest effort at amiability seems now to end in a sort of spiteful grin.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Madras Mail*, dated Trevandrum 7th August, states that the Consort of the Senior Ranee of Travancore has been forcibly divorced, and sent as a State prisoner to Aleppey.

IT is reported from Naini Tal that Government have partially negatived the proposition to prohibit the rebuilding of any portion of the bazar, recently destroyed by fire. The block in the main street is to be permitted to be rebuilt.

IT is stated by a Madras paper that Mr. T. N. Turnbull, of the Forest Department, who was sometime ago sentenced to penal servitude in addition to a fine of Rs. 10,000 by the Sessions Judge at Tellicherry, for embezzling Government money entrusted to his charge, has petitioned Government and obtained the refund of a sum of Rs. 453-10, being the amount realized in excess of the fine imposed upon him by the Court, from the recovery of the proceeds of a bill obtained by him at Paris, amounting to upwards of Rs. 8,000 and other smaller sums at his credit in the Presidency Banks and the sale proceeds of his personal effects.

FROM the *Siam Advertiser* of the 8th July we gather the following information. At present the foreign Consuls at Bangkok undertake the delivery to, and despatch of letters forwarded by the subjects of their respective countries, there being no such thing as a post office in Siam, and the Siamese Government being evidently entirely ignorant of the conduct of a postal service. Moreover, all letters from Siam must be prepaid in Singapore or Hongkong postage stamps, the Consuls receiving nothing for their trouble beyond the thanks of the community. A meeting of foreign residents was held on the 2nd July, to remedy this state of affairs.

A SHORT time ago somebody sent a copy of Moore's "Minstrel Boy" to the Secunderabad paper, and the editor thinking the ballad was original wrote a furious critique upon it, proving that the Minstrel Boy was an idiot, and that the person who had evolved him from his moral consciousness was very little better. The *Indian Charivari* has not been quite so misguided as the Deccan editor ; but still it has made a strange mistake in printing as original the well-known Hudibrastic couplet—

> "And like a lobster boiled the morn
> From black to red began to turn."

However, Homer will nod occasionally, and why not the *Indian Charivari* ?

THE Agent-General's Report for 1874 shows that the Indian emigrant coolies in Trinidad are on the whole very comfortably off. A very good sign is the readiness with which coolies commute their return passage money for grants of land. By the 30th of last September, 1,240 time-expired coolies had elected to remain in the island ; and more than 700 of them obtained ten-acre allotments. "But in these transactions the coolies very often evince quite a Yankee sharpness—as when, having cultivated their acres for eighteen months or two years, they sell them for four or five times the amount of the commuted cash, and then set sail for India at their own expense, and with a good balance in their pocket."

THE *Madras Mail* of Saturday last announces the death of Mr. D. St. L. Hill, R. A., a young officer on board the steamer Baghdad, now on her way from Rangoon to Madras. But a few months ago he volunteered for service in Burmah, when there was every prospect of war breaking out. On arrival at Rangoon, he was sent to the frontier, and remained there till a sharp attack of dysentery laid him up, and he was ordered back to Madras, but succumbed to the disease while at sea. His remains were buried at Vizagapatam on Friday last. As a fearless steeple-chase rider, and a thorough sportsman, the early death of Dudley St. Leger Hill will be heard of with great regret by a large circle of friends.

To all appearances cholera is fast disappearing from Simla. The *Pioneer* publishes authentic returns from the 2nd to the 5th, both inclusive, which show nineteen cases only, of which six were fatal ; whilst during the previous four days there were seventy-three seizures, of which nineteen were fatal. The total deaths up to the evening of the 5th were a hundred and fifty-nine, resulting from two hundred and eighty seizures. So rapid a diminution of the disease in face of an unusually heavy rainfall is not without apparent significance as to the state of the drains. The fall registered during the week ending Saturday last was seventeen inches. Indeed, Simla has already had within four inches of the average annual quantity of rain of the last five years, which is seventy inches.

THE schemes of Manchester have called forth a terrible warning from the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, the Bengal counterpart of the *Indu Prakash* in Bombay, so far as the expression of political opinions is concerned. It says that Manchester must not proceed too far, and the threat held out to Manchester if she does proceed too far—though that is rather a vague expression—is contained in the following words :—"Though Government be opposed to our interests, there may be a feeling against its selfish greed too strong even for the Government to control. There may be a combination not to purchase piece goods manufactured in England. Whether this combination is possible or not, Manchester will see, to its cost ere long, if it proceeds in this way." The idea of the people of India refusing through sentimental motives to buy Manchester goods, even though these were the best and cheapest, is at all events a bold one.

DESPATCHES received by the Siamese Government announce disturbances on the Burmese frontier, in the province of Cheen Hau, where a large band of dacoits, some 2,000 in number, were committing depredations. They had plundered a few towns, but at latest advices some 2,000 Cochin Chinese had gathered to resist their incursions. A Siamese Commissioner had been sent up to collect reliable information as to the doings of the plunderers and endeavour to ascertain the true cause of the disturbances, and, if necessary, a Siamese force would be sent up to assist in protecting the inhabitants of the province. At Chiengsaam, also, a number of Burmans and Koens had located themselves on Siamese territory, and the Siamese authorities of Chiengmai had organized a force of about 2,500 men to expel them. A Commissioner had been sent to Chiengmai from British Burmah, where he met an officer of the British Consulate General of Siam ; both were treated as guests by the Siamese Royal Commissioner. A later despatch states that the Siamese forces, after frightening away a number of Burmese settlers, had burnt down some 240 of their houses.

IT appears from a report by the Surgeon-General to the Madras Government upon the water-drinking disease in the southern districts, that the villages of Tinnevelly seem to be in a greatly worse sanitary condition, and its people more sickly and poor, than those of Madura, greatly defective in sanitary arrangements as many of the Madura villages are. The wells need immediate care, the Surgeon General remarks and adds :—"At first, a family or two form a township, dig a well, and throw down on the ground, though somewhat apart, the refuse substances so valuable to the agriculturalist as manure ; but gradually the town gets larger and the wells and dung-heaps become surrounded by habitations. The condition of the wells as described and the vicinity of filthy fetid pools around them are deplorable, though these are quite the common conditions in every part of South India where the black soil prevails, and one of the greatest boons to the people and to the country would be to sink fresh wells outside the towns and villages in sites little liable to be polluted, providing them, at the same time, with a high coping, and forbidding the internal use of the water from the wells now existing amongst the habitations."

SOME reports have been circulated about the Beas bridge the general purport of which was that some disaster had befallen that grand structure. The Lahore paper (Aug. 5) has succeeded in obtaining some reliable information about this bridge which we give below :—"There is nothing wrong with any of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway large bridges, in fact they are looking better than ever, as the stream is much more evenly distributed through the openings of the different spans. They experienced three days ago the highest floods on record, and although there existed a certain amount of scour at points where the greatest rushes of water were, there was nothing but what extra stone thrown in remedied. The greatest depth of water that has been in the Beas was 22 ft., and in the Sutlej 26 ft. Thursday's break occurred at a small 3-span bridge, about 5 miles on the Jullundhur side of the Beas, and was caused by local rains and a heavy inundation, from the Beyne, in addition to the banking up of the water by Grand Trunk Road. This concentrated a very heavy body of water through the bridge, which had the effect of tearing up half the flooring of the bridge and causing settlement of the bank behind the West abutment. The whole thing was repaired by last Thursday evening, and the down mail crossed all right. The Traffic Manager transhipped the passengers of four trains. The floods and rivers were subsiding on Thursday last, but judging from the clouds and lightning in the north, it is probable we have not done with the floods yet.

THE *Indu Prakash* issued yesterday has an article on modern English Society, and Colonel Baker's conduct is made the text for warning the people of India to remain as they are as regards their social customs and shun the manners of the "appointees of Providence for the regeneration of this unfortunate country" You speak of our native Princes, says the native paper ; why look at your own Colonel Baker ! Under the circumstances, the Hindoo censor of the ruling race feels it its duty to remark :—"It is however the duty of our older reformers to think of and guide their youngsters in a matter like this where inconsiderate youth is likely to form hasty conclusions. In order to do this effectually it would be necessary to ascertain the causes of the present state of vice in England. Orthodox Hindoos unhesitatingly ascribe it to the practice of late marriage, for they have heard what unmarried girls actually do there, and to the extravagant liberty granted to the ladies of mixing with men, extending even to dancing in the arms of persons other than their husbands, which custom seems to them as simply barbarous and is revolting to their simple consciences. Now these opinions may be supposed to be simply foolish. But it would be impossible, even for western people, to deny that vice does often result from them. It is certainly also true that virtue is heightened by the free mixing of enlightened and accomplished ladies and gentlemen for conversation and such other purposes, and virtue possessed in a state of freedom constitutes real virtue. But whether all these blessed maxims are capable of being applied to their full extent to human nature and society as at present constituted, with good to the majority, it would be very difficult to maintain. It would however be well for our reformers and young men now that they have not yet far advanced on the path of modern civilization, to consider, with their eyes open to the past experience of English civilization, the kind of civilization they would bequeath to their descendants."

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE NEW TARIFF ACT.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S SPEECH IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. HOPE has so clearly put before us the reasons which induced the Government to appoint a committee to revise the Indian Customs Tariff, the recommendations of the Committee, the extension that the Government has been able to give to those recommendations, and the financial effect of the Bill which he has introduced, that I have little more to say upon the Bill itself than to express my cordial concurrence in the thanks which Sir William Muir has tendered on the part of the Government to the Committee, and especially to Mr. Hope himself, both for his services as a Member of the Committee and for having accepted the task, which he has so ably performed to-day, of explaining the subject to the Council.

Without dwelling upon details that have already been fully discussed, I desire to say a few words upon the general considerations which govern the Customs duties of India.

The Government of India possesses the advantage of being closely associated with the Government of England—a Government which has taken the lead in adopting and developing the principles of free trade ; and we must expect to see our financial policy judged by a comparison with that of England, judged, that is to say, by the highest standard in the world.

Indian statesmen have always acknowledged the principles of recent English financial legislation to be sound, although owing to differences between the two countries it has been impossible to carry them out as completely in India as in England. Indian statesmen have never regarded Customs duties as desirable for the purpose of protecting the products or manufactures of India. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Laing, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Massey, and Sir Richard Temple have all been thorough free traders. In India, equally as in England, protection has been regarded as an exploded doctrine contrary to the general interests of the country which imposes protective duties. In India, equally as in England the doctrine has long since been abandoned that the mother country should favour colonies or foreign possessions by Customs tariffs or navigation laws ; as well as the corresponding doctrine that colonies and foreign possessions should adopt Customs tariffs or other financial measures which favour the mother country against the interests of the colony.

At the time of the American War, Sir Charles Wood, who was then Secretary of State for India, was pressed to take certain measures for increasing the export of raw cotton from India to England. "Whatever," he said, "is for the real interests of India, I will do, and do willingly, but no more." His position was never challenged ; and in all financial questions the true interest of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard.

The general principles, then, which should guide us are agreed upon both here and at home ; and, if we examine our Customs tariff by the light of those principles, we must frankly confess that there is much to amend.

A considerable revenue has hitherto been raised by export duties upon articles of Indian produce which are subject to the competition of articles produced in other countries, and there exists also what I can only call the monstrosity of a duty upon the export of Indian cotton manufactures. Such duties are of course altogether inconsistent with free trade. Sir William Muir has told us that they have only been retained in consequence of the necessity of the case ; that many have been abolished from time to time ; and that an intention has frequently been expressed to abolish the remainder as soon as the condition of the finances would admit of it. The measure which I hope will to-day be passed into law is a very substantial advance in his direction. Grain, seeds, oils, spices, hides, and cotton manufactures will be freed from export duty, and only three articles of export—rice, indigo and shellac—will hereafter be taxable.

Although our duties upon imports are not so open to objection as those upon exports, much still remains to be done before our import tariff can be regarded with satisfaction. If the English and the Indian tariffs are compared it will be found that in England Customs duties are imposed on a few main articles of consumption—such as tea, coffee, sugar, and wine—which cannot be produced in England—tobacco, whose production is prohibited, and spirits upon which an equivalent Excise duty is imposed. The reason why such simplicity has been found practicable in the English tariff is that the wealth of the country has sufficiently increased to admit of a large revenue being derived from a few articles, and moreover, that some of the principal articles of consumption in England are the product of tropical countries, and cannot be produced in England.

It is only, however, under the most favourable external circumstances after the lapse of many years, and a great progress in education and wealth, that this result has been achieved in England ; it has indeed been for the most part brought about within my own Parliamentary recollection. No other nation in the world has as yet been able to come up to the English standard, on account either of disadvantages of position or of the predominance of unsound doctrines of finance.

In India we cannot hope as yet to arrive at so simple a tariff upon imports. The reason is that India is a far poorer country than England and therefore we cannot obtain a large Customs revenue upon a few articles and are obliged to draw a larger number within our net. Moreover, India is a country which possesses, either in existence or in embryo the means of supplying all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life. Indeed, with the exception of wines, and some classes of spirits, there is hardly any article imported from abroad which could not be produced in India ; and, in order to obtain any substantial revenue from duties on imports, we are forced to tax articles which may be, and many of which actually are, produced in India ; and so far our import duties, although low in amount and imposed for revenue purposes only, may have had some protective effect.

The theoritical conclusion is obvious—that, in order to bring our tariff into absolute conformity with the latest development of English financial legislation, all import duties, excepting those on the few articles which India cannot produce, or upon which an equivalent Excise duty can be put, should be abolished, and other means should be found of raising the revenue which would be sacrificed.

But I agree with Sir William Muir that the practical conclusion is entirely the reverse. India is a country in which there is but little choice of new sources of taxation ; it would be difficult to replace a large amount of revenue, excepting by an Excise duty on tobacco, or by some kind of direct taxation. I am satisfied that such a change would not be desirable even in a financial point of view. The army of tax-gatherers, on low pay, which would be let loose over the country to collect a new Excise, would probably involve a larger charge to the Government then the cost of collecting the Customs duties ; and what is of more importance, by the imposition of a new Excise duty or of direct taxation under the best arrangements that could be made to levy either, the people of India would, in my opinion, have to pay a larger sum than they would gain by the reduced cost of the articles which would be affected by the abolition of our Customs duties.

But this is not all. I have no hesitation in asserting that the political evil of giving up our Customs duties, or a large part of them, and of imposing fresh taxes in their place, would be great. Whatever may be the objections to Customs duties they possess the advantages of being collected easily and paid without pressure. These advantages are of peculiar importance in India, where new taxes are particularly liable to occasion popular discontent. To substitute direct taxes or new Excise duties for the Customs duties which are now imposed upon foreign goods, seems to me to be a policy which would be contrary to the interests of the people of India, and which no statesman with a knowledge of India and a sense of responsibility could be found to propose.

Under these circumstances successive Governments have done all that was feasible. From time to time, as Sir William Muir has pointed out, articles of importance to the development of the resources of India—such as machinery and iron—have either been entirely relieved from duty, or the duty has been reduced to a very low amount. We propose now, leaving all exceptionally low duties as they stand, to reduce the present general rate of 7½ per cent. *advalorem* upon imports to the old rate of 5 per cent—a rate imposed entirely for purposes of revenue, and which cannot be fairly described as protective.

I need not detain the Council with many observations upon the effect of the import duty upon cotton goods after the exhaustive manner in which Mr. Hope has dealt with that subject. Indeed the general remarks I have already made upon our tariff are sufficient to show that we could not give up so large an item of revenue as the import duty on those goods which brings us in more than £800,000 a year. It is to be observed that, while we are only now able to reduce our general rate of import duty from 7½ to 5 per cent, the latter rate has been adopted since the year 1862 for cotton goods, while cotton twist has been charged with a duty of only 3½ per cent. Mr. Hope has shown that the competition of the Indian manufactures is confined owing to the inferior quality of the raw cotton produced in India to the lower classes of goods which form but a small part of the whole trade.

It is difficult to draw a perfectly accurate comparison between the imports of cotton goods over a series of years owing to alterations in the tariff valuations. The annual statement of Trade and Navigation furnishes the following figures :—

In the three years from 1859-60 to 1861-62 the average annual value of the imports of cotton twist, yarn, and piece goods was in round numbers £11,000,000.

In the four years from 1862-63 to 1865-66 the average annual value was £12,150,000.

It will be remembered that the duty was reduced in 1862 and the tariff valuations were raised in 1864, and the high price of cotton goods which prevailed owing to the American War must have had a prejudicial effect upon imports.

I omit the financial year 1866-67, as it only embraces 11 months.

In the four years from 1867-68 to 1870-71 the average annual value was £18,000,000.

In the four years from 1871-72 to 1874-75 the average annual value was the same—that is to say, £18,000,000 ; but the tariff valuations were lowered in 1869 by 15 per cent : and, if allowance be made for this, there would be an increase of about a quarter of a million over the average for the proceeding period.

In the year 1874-75 the value was £19,387,270, which is the highest return for any year of the period which I have reviewed. I know it is stated that the trade of last year was not prosperous but looking at these figures together and making every necessary allowance, I can see nothing in them to lead us to suppose that the demand in India for English cotton manufactures has diminished, or is likely to diminish.

On the contrary, it is more probable that as the demand for English cotton manufactures has hitherto steadily progressed, notwithstanding the competition which has always existed in the lower classes of goods from native hand-loom weavers, so it will continue to progress although the lower classes of goods may in future be produced in the Indian manufactories cheaper and better than they have been by hand-looms.

While, however for the reasons given by Mr. Hope and Sir William Muir we see no reason for remitting the duty we have gladly given substantial relief to the trade in cotton goods by a reduction of their tariff valuation. We have preferred the lower valuation recommended by the minority and relief to the extent of no less than £88,000 per annum as compared with the duty paid last year, will be given to the import of cotton manufactures.

The only increase of duties which we propose putting aside some minor items is to raise the import duty upon spirits and wine. We think that wine may fairly bear a moderate increase, and spirits are undoubtedly a legitimate subject for increased taxation. The Excise duty on spirits manufactured in India will as far as possible be raised in the same proportion as the Customs duty on imported spirits. The principle by which the Government is guided in the taxation of spirit is exactly the reserve of that which is followed in regard to other imports. The general principle is to impose low duties, and to rely upon increased consumption for an expansion of revenue. In dealing with spirits, the principle is to impose as high a duty, whether by way of Customs or Excise, as can be levied without being defeated by smuggling or illicit manufacture.

Sir William Muir, who has especial charge of our finances, has shown that we need not apprehend any disturbance of the estimates of the current year from the alterations in the tariff which we propose to make. He has, moreover, given us good reasons as to anticipate that the relief we are about to give to trade will involve no ultimate loss to the revenue. For my own part, taking into consideration the indirect, as well as the direct, advantages to the revenue which will be derived from the proposed measures. I believe that they will prove financially successful. I have therefore no hesitation in recommending them to the approval of the Council.

Shortly stated, they are as follows:—Export duties will be abolished which last year produced a revenue of £173,000.

Import duties will be reduced which last year produced a revenue of £173,000.

Import duties will be imposed which are estimated to produced a revenue of £160,000. The tariff valuations will be revised at a netloss to the revenue of £62,000.

The whole net relief calculated upon the Customs receipts of last year will be £308,000

Notwithstanding this, the Customs revenue for the financial year 1875 66 is not expected to fall short of the estimate by more than only to £70,000 for reasons which have been fully explained to us. The result in future years depends upon the correctness or otherwise of our anticipations that the loss will be speedily met by a substantial increase of other sources of revenue.

I do not dare to borrow the proud metaphor with which Mr. Gladstone illustrated a policy similar in character, but on a far grander scale than that which we propose for the abolition and reduction of Custom duties. He likened it to the tree of golden leaves described by Virgil ; from which his hero was ordered to pluck a branch and on whose trunk the moment one branch had been plucked another took its place. In the language of the Poet—

> "Primo avulso non deficit alter
> Aureus ; et simili frondescit virga metallo."

We in India, pursuing the same course at a respectful distance, may be allowed to draw upon the great scholar of the Latin Poet for a less ambitious metaphor, and to use the language in which Dante describes a similar legend—

> "Qual egli scelse
> L'umile pianta, cotal si rinacque
> Subitamente là onde la svelse."
>
> "As selected every humble plant,
> Wherever one was pluck'd another there
> Resembling straightway in its place arose.

We believe that the humble plant we are about to pluck will, if not at once, assuredly ere long, be replaced by a healthy and vigorous offspring.

I am glad to embrace this opportunity of making some observations upon the general condition of the finances of India.

During the last three years it has not been necessary for the Government to propose any fresh taxes ; and, consequently, under the provisions of the statute by which this Council is governed, there has been no opportunity for the Financial Member of Council to make the Budget statement which, in former years, under less fortunate circumstances, used to be looked for with so much anxiety. I do not regret that the necessity for annual budget discussions has ceased to exist. On the contrary, I look back with satisfaction to the fact that no fresh taxes have been imposed during the past three years ; and I agree with the high authorities who hold that the annual discussions were open to the objection of raising apprehensions of additional taxation, or at least of leading the public to expect changes every year in the financial arrangements of the State. Such changes in England are well understood and regarded without apprehension, but in India they are liabe to be exaggerated and to disturb the minds of the people. There are none of the constitutional reasons for annual discussions which exist in England and the consideration of financial measures by this Council only when the necessity for them arises is, in my opinion, both more in accordance with our functions, and more calculated to maintain the stability of Indian finance than such annual discussions.

While, however, there have been no annual budget statements in this Council for the last three years there has been no concealment as to the state of our finances. The Government of India has always pursued the wise course of giving the fullest publicity to everything relating to the financial condition of the State and we publish with the most ample explanations our annual estimates and accounts, together with every other information which bears upon trade and finance.

In order to place before the Council, as clearly as I can, the present financial condition of India, I will take the statistics of the four last financial years, beginning with the year 1871 72 and ending with the year 1874-75. For the first three years we have the final accounts and for the last we have what are called "Regular Estimates, which unusually approach very closely to the actual results. I will first compare the ordinary revenue of each year with the ordinary expenditure, omitting the charge which we had to defray on account of the Bengal famine, and omitting also the expenditure which has been incurred in the construction of rail-roads and irrigation works, which in the accounts, are classed as "Extraordinary."

The revenue exceeded the expenditure in the year 1871-72 by £3,124,177 ; in the year 1872-73 by £1,765,672 ; in the year 1873-74 by £2,071,937 ; and in 1874-75 it is estimated to exceed the expenditure by £1.889,000. In the four years, therefore, there appears upon the face of the account to have been a surplus of revenue over expenditure of no less than £8,850,786.

These figures, however, present the account in rather too favourable a light. Certain deductions, with the reasons for which I need not trouble the Council, should be made from the revenue, in order to show the correct balance between income and expenditure. I calculate these deductions to amount in the four years to £1,738,253, but, after making them, the surplus still amounts to the goodly sum of £7,112,533.

The expenditure upon famine relief in 1873-74 was £3,864,673, and the estimated expenditure for 1874-75 is £2,442,000, giving a total of £6,306,673. After charging the whole of this expenditure against the ordinary revenue of the four years, there remains a surplus of £805,860. I am informed that the accounts for 1874-75 will probably show a larger increase than usual over the Regular Estimate, and we may confidently anticipate that, after defraying the famine charges, there will remain a surplus of revenue over expenditure in the four years of not less than a million sterling.

In a Resolution of the Government of India last year we expressed our opinion that, "besides a fair surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, such a margin should be provided as would constitute reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure upon famines." The financial history of the last four years shows that such a margin has been amply provided. We have met a very large expenditure for famine relief out of the ordinary revenue of four years, with a substantial balance besides. It may intrest the Council to know that when a calamity of the same kind fell upon Great Britain, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop of Ireland, only two milions out of a total expenditure of about ten millions was defrayed from ordinary sources of revenue, the remainder having been raised by lone and not appearing in the accounts of ordinary income and expenditure.

In several despatches which successive Secretaries of State have addressed to the Government of India on the subject of finance, a desire has been expressed—more think in the nature of a hope than of a confident expectation—that the Indian finances might show an annual surplus of more than £500,000. It will be seen that our surplus in four years has amounted to £7,000,000, or more than three times the sum which the Home Government has desired.

This satisfactory result, moreover, has been accompanied by a considerable remission of taxation, in the year 1873, the Income-tax, which during the preceding two years had produce a net sum of £1,362,570, was allowed to lapse. The Southern Customs, Line which drew its long and obstructive length of 800 miles across Central India has been abolished at a considerable sacrifice of the salt revenue, and yet in each of the last two years we have realised a very substantial surplus.

Our cash account for the four years we are examining is given in a statement which is in the hands of Members of Council.

The cash balance in India and England stood on the 1st of April 1871 at £20,124,715, and it was estimated to stand on the 21st March 1875 at £18,386,198. We have spent in the four years on Public Works Extraordinary £11,401,351 the balances of the Guaranteed Railway Companies have been diminished by £1,212,466 which diminution is in the nature of a reduction of debt, and we have lent to Native States, Municipalities, &c., £1,570,231—a sum which we shall eventually re-cover, and which in the meantime has been of great benefit to those whom we have assisted. These disbursements amounting together to £12,613,317 have been met as follows :—Diminution of cash balances, £1,738,517 ; surplus of revenue over expenditure £805,860 ; excess of receipts over disbursements on the sundry accounts which are embraced in our cash transactions, £2,103007 ; and net increase of deb £9,536,664...an increase which is considerably less than the sum spent upon Public Works Extraordinary.

The terms upon which loans have been raised in India and England in 1874 and in India in June last are as follows :—

In 1874—Five millions sterling were borrowed in England at £101-7-11 for £100 stock. Two and a half crore of rupees were borrowed in India at Rs. 102-12-2 for 100 Rs. stock.

In 1875—Two and a half crore of rupees were borrowed in India at Rs. 102-3-8 for 100 Rs. stock.

These terms afford a proof of the high estimation which is entertained of the credit of India in the money market, both here and in England.

The cash balances in India were estimated to amount at the beginning of the present financial year to £15,700,042. This is held by some to be too high an amount, and the business of the Government could certainly be transacted with lower balances ; but I do not consider them to be excessive, considering the magnitude of the liabilities to which the Government of India is exposed, and the difficulty that would be found in suddenly increasing our means in case of need. India is in this respect very differently situated from England. London is the centre of the banking business of the world, and in England the Chancellor of the Exchequer can, if he pleases, safely reduce his cash balance to the amount which is just sufficient to meet the business of the day ; but the money market of India is very limited, and it would be hazardous to rely upon it for temporary assistance if a sudden demand should come upon the State, particularly as such a demand would almost certainly occur at a time when there would be a pressure for accommodation on the part of the public. The condition of the Calcutta money market in the beginning of 1873, when considerable funds had to be suddenly supplied to pay for rice from Burmah and elsewhere, sufficiently indicated the risk which would be run by reducing our cash balances too low. I entertain a strong opinion that a substantial cash balance over and above what is absolutely required, although it involves a considerable annual cost from loss of interest, is essential to the permanent security of the finances of India.

The Council will, I think, desire to consider to what causes the satisfactory condition of our finances is to be attributed. First I will observe that great improvements have been effected of late years in our estimates and accounts. Unless estimates are carefully framed and accounts promptly and accurately rendered, a Government is liable to fall into difficulties without any warning. Nothing can be better then our present system of estimates and accounts, and I am sure Sir Richard Temple will confirm me when I add that the chief credit for this improvement is due to Mr. Chapman, the Financial Secretary to Government.

The sound condition of our finances, in my opinion, mainly results on the one hand from the gradual increase of the revenue in consequence of the increased wealth and prosperity of the country, and on the other, from the exercise of strict economy in every department of the state. Both these subjects are so important that it is worth while to illustrate them by a few figures.

We have sources of revenue which mainly depend upon circumstances other than the progress of the wealth and prosperity of India. Our opium receipts depend upon the supply of the drug and the demand for it in China. Although our land revenue taking a term of years, depends upon the increased wealth of the country, yet the increase arises from time to time as existing settlements expire, and it would be difficult without going into lengthy explanations to exhibit any comparative statement that would be of value for my present purpose. I will therefore confine myself to the revenue derived from Customs, Salt, Excise, and Stamps which mainly depend upon the general prosperity of the country. I take the net receipts from there taxes since the year 1870-71 because alterations were made in 1869 in the Salt and Stamp Laws as well as in the tariff valuations which would vitiate the comparison with former years.

The average annual net receipts from Customs, Salt, Stamps, and Excise in the three years from 1870-71 to 1872-73 amounted to £12,691,263 a year. In the years 1873-74 and 1874-75 the receipts rose to £13,035,857 a year. These figures exhibit an increase in the last two as compared with the first three of the five years of £360,000, and this increase has taken place notwithstanding some remissions of Salt and Customs duties.

On the other side of the account we have to meet expenditure which depends but little upon the action of the Government of the day—for example, the interest of our debt and the charge for superannuation and retired allowances. Taking the expenditure within the control of Government, namely the cost of Civil Administration of Law and Justice, of the Army, and of the Marine Service I find that the average annual expenditure for the three years 1867-68 to 1869-70 was £31,833,512 ; for the three years 1870-71 to 1872-73 £29,748,860 ; and for the two years 1873-74 and 1874-75 ; £29,331,793. The average annual expenditure upon these services during the last two years is therefore less by two millions and half than it was six years ago, and less by rather more than £400,000 than it was three years ago.

These figures show that while on the one hand the revenue steadily increases, although not at a very high rate, on the other, the expenditure has been carefully supervised by the Government.

I can say this without scruple, because the result is mainly due to the attention which was paid to the control of expenditure by Lord Mayo while Sir Richard Temple was Finance Minister. The exertions of the Government have been cordially seconded by the several departments of the Government of India by the local Governments, and by all the officers concerned throughout India ; and the thanks of the Government of India are due to them for their valuable co-operation.

While such has been the result of the Imperial finance of the past four years, the Government have not neglected the subject of provincial taxation. In 1872 circulars were addressed to the different local Governments, and the opinions of officers, both English and native, were obtained respecting the effects of provincial and local taxation. The answer showed that there were at that time some taxes which were productive of discontent, and which might with advantage be discontinued. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies the taxes to which most objection was then taken have been readily abandoned by the local Governments. In the Central Provinces the Pandari tax—a direct tax which extended over a very large number of people—has been greatly modified. The only new measure of provincial taxation which has since been carried into affect is the road cess in Bengal—a proper and legitimate impost which, owing to the care which has been taken by Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple to apply it gradually and cautiously to the different parts of the Province, is being levied without objection, and applied to the advantage of the people who have to pay it.

The Council will have observed that in the remarks which I have hitherto made I have only cursorily alluded to what is termed "extraordinary" expenditure. This, however, is a part of our annual expenditure of great importance, a notice of which cannot be properly omitted in any review of the finances.

I have seen it observed that we have in the last few years "drifted back into a condition of chronic deficit," and that the expenditure upon rail-roads and irrigation works has greatly increased. This misconception may perhaps have arisen from the manner in which the account of our annual revenue and expenditure is published. What is called the "extraordinary" is added to the ordinary expenditure of the year, and the result appears at the bottom of the account. Those who have made a study of the account are able to appreciate the real facts of the case, but they are not unlikely to be misunderstood by others who have not had time or opportunity for such a study. If the expenditure upon works such as railroads, which are of too great magnitude to be paid for altogether out of the ordinary resources of the Government and which are the nature of investments of capital, be added to the ordinary expenditure the result must be a deficit. But expenditure upon such works belongs to an entirely different category from the ordinary expenditure of the State and ought to be excluded in drawing a balance between income and expenditure for the practical purpose of showing the real surplus or deficit of the year.

In England, works of this kind are carried out by private enterprise without the aid of the State ; in India this has been found to be impossible. The works themselves are essentially reproductive, in the broadest sense of the term,—I mean that whether or no they may pay the full interest on the capital invested—they most certainly add to the general wealth of the country—and moreover, in my opinion, they indirectly recoup to the State the full interest on the capital expended in their construction. Whether the capital be raised by giving a guarantee by the State of a fixed rate of interest to private companies, as has been done in the case of what are termed "guaranteed railroads," or the capital be borrowed by the state and the works carried on by the agency of the officers of Government, is, so far the finances are concerned, one and the samething.

In order, therefore, to institute a correct comparison between the expenditure on such works in recent years and the expenditure which formerly prevailed, it is necessary to add the expenditure of guaranteed rail-road capital to the direct expenditure by the State. I have had a return prepared showing the sum spent annually upon railroads and irrigation works, both from guaranteed capital and directly by the State, and I will give the Council the results shown by that return. In the four years from 1867-68 to 1870-71 the sum of £25,330,518 was spent by Government and from guaranteed capital together, which gives an average annual expenditure of £6,332,629. In the four years from 1871-72 to 1874-75 there was spent from similar sources a sum of £16,647,871 which gives an average annual expenditure of £4,161,967. The annual rate of expenditure therefore during the last four years has been less by more than two millions than that of the preceding four years.

But it is of more consequence to consider whether the expenditure which has hitherto taken place has been wise and whether, although its rate may be diminished, it is at the present time within the resources of the Government.

The answer to the first question is supplied by the steady progress of the national wealth since the policy of pushing forward railways throughout India was adopted in the time of Lord Dalhousie, and by the sound and satisfactory condition of our finances. In reply to the question whether our present rate expenditure is within our resources, I need hardly do more than remind the Council of the careful forecasts which have been published showing the calculations upon which the present rate of expenditure has been determined. We considered that, however advantageous the extension of rail-roads or irrigation works might be, it would not be right to carry them on at such a rate as would require the imposition of fresh taxes, and the rate of expenditure has therefore been based upon calculation showing that any additional interest for which we may be liable on account of money borrowed for the purpose of constructing rail-roads and canals will be met from increased receipts derived from works which have been or will from time to time be, completed and brought into operation. The calculations originally made in 1873 were carefully checked this year, and the Government have no doubt of their substantial accuracy.

I may observe, moreover, that we are now in a far better position than we have been at any former time in respect to our liability for the completion of rail-roads and irrigation works.

So long as the main lines of communication—such as the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways—were in progress, a very large liability rested upon the Government for their completion—a liability moreover which, as those rail-roads were constructed by guaranteed companies could not be got rid of whatever financial exigencies might arise. Now that the principal lines of communication are completed and the works under construction are of a more limited character, this liability for the future expenditure necessary to complete works under construction is considerably diminished. The rate of progress, moreover, is now almost entirely at the command of Government because the works are mainly constructed directly by the State, instead of through the agency of guaranteed companies. I believe that in the course of a few years our liability will never at any time much exceed the annual sum which is appropriated to the construction of such works ; so that in the case of a failure of any great branch of our revenue, or if other calls, such as those of war, should fall upon the Government, we should be able within a very moderate time to contract our expenditure without subjecting the country to the loss which would be occasioned by abandoning important works before they are brought into remunerative operation.

I have one more remark to make upon this subject. Although the Government, rightly in my opinion preferred the more expensive mode of construction of the Indus Valley rail-road, in order to complete a very important trunk line upon the broad gauge, we feel that the utmost possible economy should be observed in the construction of public works in India. We are therefore carrying out the narrow gauge system of rail-roads for the minor lines of communication ; we re-cosidered a few years ago the schemes of irrigation works which were then before the Government and abandoned, for a time at any rate, works which were projected at an estimated cost of not much less than 9 millions sterling. We have recently, in discussing the projected irrigation works for Behar, impressed upon the Government of Bengal, and upon the Engineer Officers who were engaged in making the plans, the necessity of carefully considering certain minor works which will probably be sufficient for the purposes in lieu of more ambitious schemes which however creditable they may be to their constructors are not likely to be remunerative, and indeed are not unfrequently accompanied by serious drawbacks to the advantages which irrigation undoubtedly confers upon most parts of the country.

The general conclusion to be drawn from a review of the present state of finances of India is highly encouraging. It is dangerous to anticipate the future ; but with one exception I see no reason to doubt that so long as a wise economy prevails, the prosperous condition of Indian finances will be maintained. The exception to which I allude is the effect of the recent fall in the value of silver. This subject has been alluded to by Sir William Muir, and comes home to most of the English residents in India. Every one who has to make a remittance to England, that is to say who has to make a payment, in gold while he receives his income in silver, has to pay more silver or in other words a large portion of his income than he had to pay when the value of silver was higher.

The Government of India is one of the best abused Governments in the world, and I have seen it asserted that this fall in the value of silver is our fault. This accusation reminds me of the witty lines—

> "Who makes the quartern loaf and Luddites rise ?
> Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies ?"

I need hardly say that the Government is not a whit more responsible for the fall in silver than Bonaparte was for the flies. Governments can do much—when they interfere with trade they usually do much harm—but they are powerless to control the value of any article in the markets of the world. What the cause of the fall in silver has been, and how long it may continue, is not easy to say. It may be produced mainly by the change in the currency of some European nations from silver to gold which has thrown a large quantity of silver into the market. It may arise from the increased production of silver. As long as it lasts, however, the Government of India suffers in common with private individuals. The Government of India has to make large fixed payments in gold out of income received in silver, and a fall in the value of silver raises the cost of those payments. This really governs the item "loss by exchange," which has of late years figured so heavily on the wrong side of our accounts ; for whatever temporary fluctuations in the rate of exchange may be produced by the balance of trade between India and other countries (and the measure which I hope we shall pass to-day by encouraging the export trade may have a temporary effect upon the rate of exchange ; and so far assist our finances), these fixed payments in gold must in the long run constitute a lighter or heavier charge upon the Indian finances in proportion to the rise or fall in the value of silver.

The net sum provided in the estimates of the current year for loss by exchange amounts to more than a million sterling, and, if the value of silver should continue to fall this charge will be considerably increased. But I do not think that this liability seriously affects at present the reasonable prospect we have of a substantial surplus in future, provided—and I cannot repeat this too often—a careful check is kept upon increases of expenditure.

The condition of the finances of a country greatly depends upon the state of its trade, and the information which Sir William Muir has given us of the progress of the trade of India is highly encouraging.

Mr. Wilson who came to India with a long financial experience, in his budget statement of 1860, made at a time of gloom expressed a sanguine view of the future finances of India and brought forward, as the principal reason for his favourable anticipations, statistics showing the progress of the Indian foreign trade during the preceding five and twenty years. The most recent returns when Mr. Wilson made his celebrated budget speech, were those for the year 1858-59. Fifteen years have passed between that year and the year 1873-74, which is the last for which we have complete Trade and Navigation accounts and it is not without interest to examine how far Mr. Wilson's hopes have been realized.

The average annual value of the foreign trade of India, including imports and exports of merchandise and treasure for the five years ending with 1838-39, was £18,638,552.

For the five years ending with 1858-59, the average annual value rose to £52,700,013.

The increase was £34,031,461 or at the rate of about £1,700,000 a year for the 20 intervening years and these were the results which Mr. Wilson stated.

For the five years ending with 1873-74 the value of our foreign trade had further risen to an annual average of £95,077,948.

This increase as compared with the five years ending with 1858-59 was £15,616103 or at the rate of about £3,000,000 a year for the 15 intervening years. The rate of increase has therefore far exceeded that which Mr. Wilson regarded with so much satisfaction.

Individual years included in this period have shown considerable fluctuations. The extraordinary development of the export trade in raw cotton during the American War was followed by the usual reaction. The accidents of the seasons have affected both the produce of the principal Indian staples, and the quantity of them available for export. The lowering of the valuations of cotton goods and metals in 1869 by 15 per cent. has considerably affected the returns, and imports of railway materials have varied according to the requirements of the State. But the broad result drawn from averages of years which is the only safe way of making a calculation of the kind has amply justified Mr. Wilson's anticipations, and proved the soundness of his observation that let caltivation be extended ever so much there would be no fear of the want of market for the produce of the Indian soil.

Of late years since the old Indian manufactures decayed owing to competition coupled with the heavy import duties imposed old times upon their import into England for the purpose of protecting English manufactures the principal export of Indian have been raw products but I agree with Sir. William Muir that there are signs that Indian manufactures may again before long take their place in the market of the world.

The conclusions which I believe may safely be drawn from the considerations which naturally present themselves in discussing the subject before us are that the trade of India is steadily increasing ; that our finances are sound but that their stablity mainly depends upon the exercise of strick economy in our expenditure ; and that the relief from taxation that we propose is both safe and wise. For to adapt the weighty works of our greatest English financier we abolish restrictions upon the application of capital and the exercise of industry and skill and the principal object of our policy is to give full and free scope to the energies of the people of India.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

CORONERS.

AN inquisition of death found before a coroner was of such high credit that anciently the judges would not receive a verdict acquitting a person of the death of a man found against him by the coroner's inquest, unless the jury finding such acquittal had also found what other person did the fact, or by what other means the person came to his death ; "because it appeared by the coroner's view or record, that a person was killed." This was very like saying that somebody must be hanged, and it did not greatly matter who. And if a person were slain, and upon the coroner's inquest it were found that a certain person fled, though he were afterwards acquitted both of the felony and flight, yet he forfeited his goods ; for when goods are once lawfully vested in the king by inquest, the property in them cannot be divested." In those days property of any kind was very apt to stick to the king's fingers. By a statute of King Henry VII. a coroner should have for his fee upon every inquisition taken upon the view of a body slain 13s. 4d. out of the goods and chattels of the murderer, or out of the amercisment imposed upon the township if the murderer escaped. But this only applied to murders for, by a statute of the next reign, "upon a request made to a coroner to come and inquire upon the view of any person slain, drowned, or otherwise dead by misadventure," the said coroner should diligently do his office without taking anything therefor. By a statute of King George II., for every inquisition "duly taken" by a coroner, the sum of 20s. is to be paid to him, and also 9d. for every mile he shall travel to hold such inquisition. This recompense is to be over and above the fee of 13s. 4d. for an inquest upon a body slain or murdered payable under the previous Act. By a later Act a further fee of 6s. 8d. "for every inquest holden" is payable. As regards the fee of 20s. which, by the statute of King George II., is payable only when the inquest is "duly taken," the justices in Quarter Sessions are the judges to determime whether the inquest was duly taken ; and by using the word "duly" the Legislature meant to raise the question whether it was proper that an inquest should be held. As was said by the Court of Queen's Bench, "It is not proper that an inquest should be held unless there were grounds laid before the coroner which made it proper that there should be an inquiry, and the justices are to exercise their discretion in determining whether it was proper that the inquest should be held." The same Court said in an earlier case :—"Due taking of an inquisition implies not only care and diligence in the taking, but the taking under such circumstances as make it proper that it should be taken." And when Lord Ellenborough presided in that Court he said, "There were many instances of coroners having exercised their office in the most vexatious and oppressive manner by obtruding themselves into private families, to their great annoyance and discomfort, without any pretence of the deceased having died otherwise than a natural death, which was highly illegal."

Frequent conflicts have occurred between justices at Quarter Sessions and coroners upon the point whether inquests were properly taken, and it might be difficult to lay down a rule sufficient to decide all such cases, although in a particular case it would be easy to say whether the coroner had acted properly. Lord Ellenborough seems to say that it is illegal to hold an inquest where the deceased died a "natural death," but when Mr. Carttar held an inquest on the child of the "Peculiar People" who died of pleurisy and chronic inflammation of the lungs in the absence of any medical attendant, his conduct was generally approved. Yet this was a "natural death" in the common meaning of that expression, and it was not a death by "misadventure," which is the word used in an early statute. In a case which came before the Court of Queen's Bench the deceased died of locked jaw produced by injuries to his fingers by a chaff-cutter, and the coroner before the inquest considered that there was some doubt whether the medical treatment of the case by the parish doctor had been skilful and judicious. The same coroner held an inquest on a child which had been accidentally burnt to death. The Quarter Sessions disallowed the coroner's charges for both inquests, on the ground that they were unnecessary. Yet the latter was clearly a death by "misadventure," and it may be conjectured that the justices disallowed the charges in the second case in order to punish what they considered unnecessary meddling in the first case. Coroners, remembering perhaps their ancient position as principal conservators of the peace within their counties, are rather apt to constitute themselves supervisors-general of the health and social arrangements of their neighbours. If their activity happens to be approved by the newspapers all is well, but otherwise they are treated as vexatious busybodies.

These remarks may help to explain a correspondence between the Lord Chancellor and Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner for Middlesex, relative to the inquest held upon the late Sir Charles Lyell. The Lord Chancellor has power to remove a coroner for misbehaviour, and therefore he caused his principal secretary to write for an explanation of this case. It may be remembered that Sir Charles Lyell died on 22nd February last, at the age of 77. He had been suffering from illness up to 19th December, and was attended by Dr. Andrew Clarke. On that day he slipped and fell in coming downstairs, and his illness was increased by this accident. Dr. Clarke continued his attendance, and Sir James Paget and Dr. Cassidy also attended. The Lord Chancellor allowed that a coroner has a difficult duty to perform in determining whether he ought to hold an inquest, and that if he is exposed to criticism or censure for excess of zeal, he is liable to penalties if he fail to bring his authority to bear upon cases demanding inquiry. At the same time the Lord Chancellor desired an explanation of the facts reported to him. Dr. Hardwicke stated in answer that he received information that the death of Sir Charles Lyell had been hastend or caused by a fall, that he instructed his summoning officer to make the usual inquiries at the residence of the deceased, and that the officer was referred to Dr. Andrew Clarke, who gave him a memorandum in these words :—"Death of Sir Charles Lyell—Meningitis 10 weeks ; effusion 6 days." This document, says the Coroner, in the absence of any explanation from Dr. Clarke, rather confirmed than corrected the information that death had followed from an accident or injury. He considered that the facts brought to his knowledge left him no alternative but to summon an inquest. He also considered that for him to have made any further inquiries of a private nature would have been inconsistent with the duties of his office. To this the Lord Chancellor replies, that if a written application had been made to Dr. Andrew Clarke in the coroner's name, and with a view to determine by the answer whether an inquest was necessary, he believes that Dr. Clarke would have given such an explanation as when given before a jury was held to be satisfactory. To this, again, the Coroner rejoins that he followed the rule of his Court in abstaining from personal inquiry of those who might afterwards appear before him as witnesses. But he promises to consider in future cases the Lord Chancellor's suggestion that this rule may be exceptionally modified.

This correspondence has been printed as a Parliamentary paper. The Lord Chancellor ends his part of it with the expression of a hope that in future "more accurate and reliable information will be obtained before proceeding to public investigations of death which must be so harrowing to the feelings of relatives and households." The coroner usually receives a request to hold an inquest from a constable, who may be supposed to express the feeling, if there be any, of his district. Dr. Alfred Taylor, in his *Manual of Medical Jurisprudence*, says that the coroner generally acts on information from a parish officer "of any death from sudden or supposed unusual causes." We cannot help thinking that, if Dr. Hardwicke had consulted this authority, he would have escaped the Lord Chancellor's rebuke. He was told by the constable that an elderly gentleman had had a fall downstairs about two months before, had been under treatment by Dr. Clarke since the accident and had died. He had learned from Dr. Clarke's memorandum that the cause of death was meningitis, and he knew that this was a common consequence of accident. He perhaps argued that inquests are usually held when death ensues immediately upon an accident, and that it ought not to make any difference that death was delayed two months. We have said that the early statutes display equal care for the subject's life and the king's revenue, and perhaps the anxiety to inquire into deaths by misadventure was stimulated by the prospect that a horse, cart, or boat, might become a "deodand," or be appropriated for God and the king. It is possible that Dr. Hardwicke might find precedents for the course he took, and if he is blamed for not applying to Dr. Andrew Clarke, he might answer that Dr. Clarke could easily have communicated with him. It results from the whole discussion that, if the family doctor is satisfied, the coroner also should be satisfied, unless he suspects the doctor.—*Saturday Review.*

THE FRENCH CONVICT SYSTEM.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

(*From a Paris Correspondent of the "Daily News."*)

THE French transport L'Orne, which left Brest on the 1st inst., bound for New Caledonia, had on board a passenger who, if he had not been a gentleman of considerable strength of mind, might have thought that he had good grounds for entertaining serious doubts about his own identity. That passenger is M. Billioray, an ex-member of the Commune, whose state of health since his arrest has been such that the medical authorities of the prison in which he had been confined refused to sanction his transportation.

M. Billioray, whose case has excited considerable astonishment in France, and who has many friends, was personally remarkable for an unusually long beard ; and the attention of the Versailles troops was specially directed to this outward and visible sign of an enemy whom they had reason to look upon with unfavourable eyes. The discrimination of soldiers infuriated by resistance during a civil war is seldom over nice ; and the military men desirous of capturing M. Billioray seem merely to have looked out for a large beard, in the confident expectation that M. Billioray would be found as soon as they had discovered that object of pursuit. It does not even appeared to have occurred to them that M. Billioray, being hotly pressed by his enemies, might have diminished the proportions of his beard, or cut it off altogether, in order to escape from pursuit by getting rid of an appendage by which he could so easily be known, and which, if he preserved it, might consign him to immediate death. His case, neatly got up as the ground work of a farce, and placed on the stage of a French theatre, where the scene might have been transferred to Malabar, would not have been devoid of a certain humour, such as Parisian audiences well know how to appreciate, and a similar plot, seasoned with lively music, dances of odalisques, and that admirable sort of pantomime in which French actors excel, has often delighted crowded audiences, and had a run of a hundred nights. A play composed of such materials would have pleased, and made people laugh, because of their belief that nothing so extravagant and horrible as the story of M. Billioray's beard could possibly happen in real life ; for the tale of it, which is now one of the saddest episodes of recent French history, may be briefly told thus :—M. Billioray succeeded for a time in eluding the search made for him, and thus became an involuntary cause of the death of two unfortunate persons who were mistaken for him in consequence of the large dimensions of their beards, and who were acordingly both shot in warm blood without a trial. Their passionate protestations against an error which is alleged to have occasioned their summary execution for no cause whatever, may be better imagined than described ; and the amazed grief of their relatives must have been not a little increased by the eloquent lectures printed on their fate in the newspapers devoted to the cause of moral order. Both these miserable victims were long after held up to the national contempt of Frenchmen as pusillanimous persons, who had not the courage of their opinions, and who, after having rashly fought for a bad cause and lost it, had attempted meanly to sneak out of the consequences of their defeat, and had endeavoured to propitiate their justly incensed foes by hysterical and unmanly entreaties for mercy. It was said and written, with such epigrammatic smartness as French orators and journalists only can put into the expression of their opinions, that the Communists must indeed be a poor-spirited set of people when even the best of them could die with falsehood on their lips, and imploring for a pardon which could not be granted to them, as they must have well-known, from motives of public polity. The strange unreason of of the whole thing does not appear to have shaken the convictions of the most keen-witted Conservatives, or warned them that it could not have been right to execute two different persons under the name of Billioray upon no other evidence than that of their having long beards, and that after one Billioray had been shot it surely behoved those it might concern to examine very cautiously into any testimony which might be adduced to inculpate another person in the crime, if crime it was to be called, for which a man had already suffered capital punishment. It was impossible that there could be two Billiorays both deserving of death for an offence which was only even alleged to have been committed by one individual. And when every excuse has been made for the judges, who took away the lives of these two wretched men without a trial, it is not easy to exonerate them from blame. It is now said that soldiers who have just won the dearly-bought mastery over a dangerous rising, and are not yet quite sure that their triumph is complete, have no time to listen to arguments, and that all which can be done to deceive them by the cowardice and cunning of guilty fugitives will certainly be attempted. But still it is difficult to understand that a nation possessing a Criminal Code so lenient as that of the French should, under any circumstances, refuse to hear the defence of a culprit. Either of the men who were shot would infallibly have established their innocence of the charges alleged against M. Billioray had they been interrogated in accordance with the ordinary rules of evidence ; and it is impossible to refrain from expressing a hope that, since so grave a judicial blunder has been committed, some atonement will be made to the relatives of the two men who were killed by it. M. Billioray is now the third person who is suffering punishment on the same accusation ; and the nature of that punishment will be described in another paper. If it be true, as is confidently asserted, that political prisoners are compelled to associate with thieves and assassins in the French penal settlements, they may be, perhaps, often anxious themselves to forget their own identity, and to cast off those habits of mind, together with those prejudices of education which must make such companionship almost intolerable to them.

There is another case which has lately awakened much notice, and which calls in no halting language for explanation or inquiry. It is stated by people not unfriendly to the Septennate, and well affected towards its departmental administration, which is indeed very well and soberly managed, that M. Lullier, who was formerly a distinguished naval officer, has protested in a somewhat remarkable manner against being compelled to live with common felons. M. Lullier was condemned to death for participation in the acts of the Commune, and his sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation. An attempt was made as soon as he arrived at the place of his destination to clothe him in the convicts' dress, and he refused to put it on. For this breach of discipline it is declared that M. Lullier, was put for sixty days in a bottle-shaped hole dug in the earth, a French military mode of correction which has already been explained in this journal. On being taken out of that living tomb at the expiration of nearly two months, M. Lullier still persisted in his refusal to wear the convict's dress as resolutely as ever, and he was then put back into the hole again. It is rumoured that he has since been liberated from close confinement, but as he still declines to be clothed in a costume which he considers degrading, no clothes at all have been given to him, and he is now quite destitute of covering. It is only right to add that a report is also in circulation which gives a colour to the belief that M. Lullier's mind is affected ; but surely if any other naval officer were subjected to such indignities as are supposed to have been inflicted on M. Lullier, it would be not unnatural if he lost his equanimity after having been visited with such treatment, and, at all events, it is plainful, after such a lapse of time, to record that the political animosities of the opposing parties in the civic strife which is now ended are yet unappeased, and that the talk of an amnesty, which was very general last year, has died away into silence.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of affusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness ; while its almost fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8. D. S. KEMP & Co., Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS.

(*Times.*)

On Monday a farewell meeting was held in the Mildmay Hall, North London, avowedly convened for the purpose, after "praise and thanksgiving," "of receiving from any minister of religion, either orally or by letter, "testimony to blessings received either by himself of his congregation during the time Mr. Moody has been in Great Britain." In other words, Mr. Moody, having come to revive religion in England, wished to know how far he had succeeded. It will be observed that only those ministers who could give evidence in favour of the revival were invited. The gathering, however, was significant both as a summing-up of results and as showing with what tact Mr. Moody can drive the nail home. Some men would have considered their work finished with the meetings which came to an end last week. Mr. Moody has a keener insight into the fitness of things. He must not only himself be satisfied of his success; he must leave it on the record of the Churches, and from the mouths of their ministers, that his satisfaction was no chimera, but an attested fact. His shrewdness, or foresight, or whatever we may call it, was fully justified by the meeting. The hall was crowded in every part, and the audience (above 1,500 in all) comprised perhaps, about 300 ministers of religion, who in the main seemed friends, and many of whom were demonstrative admirers of the Revivalists. Mr. Moody himself was altogether quiet and undemonstrative. He opened the meeting by stating that during four months of incessant work in London they had not had one accident, nor had any of the workers in the revival suffered in health. For this great mercy and for all other mercies let the glory, he said, be given to God. He begged the speakers who followed him to remember this, and say as little as possible of human agency.

The Chairman of the London Committee told a wonderful story in a like undemonstrative manner. The committee, he said, had been formed months ago to prepare the way for Mr. Moody. It was composed of members of many different Churches, and its arrangements had included such gigantic operations as the building of two new halls (in Chamberwell and Bow), besides the renting of the Agricultural hall and the Opera-house. Yet the money had flowed in as fast as they wanted it, and, more extraordinary still, they never had had one instance of difference of opinion, nor even the necessity of taking a vote, as to their operations. There had been not merely peace, but actual unanimity on all points. Choirs (thing of choirs never disputing), stewards, ministers, every one concerned had been cordial and kind and had worked for unity. The members of the committee never had asked each other as to their respective Churches; in fact, they knew nothing of Churches, but simply aimed to make the people acquainted with Christ. An aged minister from Glasgow (Mr. or Dr. Potter as we caught the name) testified to the Revival in Scotland, and especially in Glasgow. It was calculated, he said, that not fewer than 7,000 persons had been gathered into the Churches of that city within a year, and he reminded his hearers that in Scotland, unlike England, they had a certain way of testing their figures in these particulars by referring to the very names of the new admissions to their Churches. There was no doubt whatever among the ministers whom he represented that the figures he had given did not exaggerate the fact. As many as a hundred persons had been added to his own congregation, and now they had preaching tents all over Glasgow and daily conversions in such numbers that next year they would, he trusted, be able to show still greater results. They secured unity, not by talking about union, but simply by asking no questions about differences. A clergyman (Mr. Billings) from the South of London spoke in glowing terms of what the Revival had done in his parish, and of the pleasure he had enjoyed in welcoming and working with the Revivalists. Hundreds had been added to the South London Churches, and he heartily endorsed all that had been said as to the value of merging minor differences to carry out the one simple aim which had been set before them by Mr. Moody. A Baptist minister, Mr. Brown (a student from Mr. Spurgeon's College, we believe), gave like testimony as to Stepney. Religious stagnation had been swept away. Prayers such as some months ago no one ever heard at the East-end of London were now common. The people even rose early to attend worship. Bow-road at 6 o'clock in the morning was now worth seeing. In fact, Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey had shown that, after all the centuries and with all that modern times could produce, there was still no attraction like the gospel of Christ preached in simplicity and with directness of purpose, and resting on a personal Christ. No philosophy ever had reached the masses as this gospel was now reaching the East-end masses in London.

A West-end clergyman (Dr. Fraser) gave like testimony as to his parish. He had been told that it was an admission of inefficiency to take lessons from Mr. Moody. He was glad to take those lessons. He acknowledged no monopoly in preaching, and Mr. Moody had preached with a downright simplicity that had made its way to thousands of hearts. Certain charges had been made against the Revivalists of misapplying or misquoting texts of Scripture. It might be so, but the speaker never had heard any such misquotation or misapplication, nor had he ever met any one who had.

Canon Conway spoke to the same effect. In old time a gifted but unauthorized preacher went from Ephesus to Corinth, recommended by the brethren, and in his preaching he even crossed the path of an Apostle, who was asked to forbid the intrusion, but he would not. "Paul (the Apostle said) might plant and Apollos water, but God alone gave the increase." That, the speaker said, is my precedent. The credential of Apollos was that he was mighty in the word of God, and that was the only credential they had asked for from Mr. Moody. Another clergyman or minister (Mr. Wilson) said that the Churches had seen their traditions broken into, and their forms thrown to the winds. They had had the gospel both preached with power and sung with power. He assured the Revivalists that they would carry away with them the esteem and love of thousands.

Another clergyman (Mr. Richardson) from the East-end of London said that in his parish (containing upwards of a thousand families) more than two out of three had attended Mr. Moody's services. Theatres had been worse attended. The dock labourers (on this he had evidence from the dock officials) had to a wonderful extent ceased swearing and drinking, and he had, together with his wife and his curate, talked with 700 persons who had been "awakened." He had been at every service of Mr. Moody's watching, learning, and helping as far as he could. Another reverend gentleman (Mr. Taylor, of what religious denomination we could not learn) from the South of London and a clergyman from the same locality spoke to a like effect, both gentlemen in particular testifying to the value of the Inquiry rooms. Others spoke of the Revival as having broken down sacerdotalism, scepticism, and worldliness, which had seemed in a fair way to flood the land. A Baptist minister (Mr. Chown) made an earnest appeal to the Churches to send out other Moodys and Sankeys. Mr. Moody himself spoke with great modesty. If they had done anything to make God's name known the glory was not theirs, but God's. This was his theme throughout, and, though now and then his voice was a little broken and shook somewhat, it had nothing in it at all resembling the orthodox whisper, and there was a good deal of humour in his manner of reminding a speaker that his five minutes were up. He generally, he said, found that a minister's ten minutes were twenty. Mr. Sankey sang some of his favourite hymns, and in this way the two Revivalists brought their mission to an end. It was, on the whole, a meeting of a kind not often seen in London or anywhere. Men of high position (like Lord Shaftesbury, for instance,) and men of lowly position (we saw a few poor labourers) had assembled for a common object—to endorse the work of the Revivalists and to bid them a friendly farewell. The cordial feeling of the meeting, barely restrained during the speeches, became at last most marked, and certainly there could be no doubt of its genuineness and sincerity. Very rarely indeed have two religious teachers succeeded in uniting so many different sections of the Christian Church so entirely and so cordially.

Some time ago we directed attention to the admitted "extraordinary success" achieved by these men—that is, their undoubted success not merely in having attracted large congregations, but in the more difficult feat of having attracted the same large masses of people again and again. Taken on this ground alone, the Revivalists and their "mission" demand somewhat different treatment from a contemptuous dismissal on the ground that "cant" and "sensationalism" have once more carried the day. Instead of contemning what may merely be foreign to our habits of thought, we prefer to inquire wherein the power to attract these large masses of people lies, and whether on the whole that power is healthy. It were needless to say that no clergyman or minister of religion in the United Kingdom can consider himself above such an inquiry, however much he may disapprove Revivals and dislike Revivalists. The complaint is general that our churches and chapels, save in exceptional instances, are not crowded, and least of all by workmen. "Sunday tourists," "Sunday ramblers," "Sunday drinkers," have become the horror of religious teachers of all denominations. Many a good man and many an "indifferent" man among those teachers has long been in despair as to the future of Christian preaching and what is called "ministerial influence." Every sect has had its Revivals. The Roman Catholics have theirs under the name of "Retreats" and otherwise, as a systematic part of religious life. The Ritualists have had theirs with an elaborate religious machinery never before known among Protestants in England. Lastly, the "Evangelicals" have had theirs with the attraction of converted prize-fighters, ex-publicants, and we know not what. Some people, in view of what they call the stagnation of religious life, have recommended greater variety in services and more singing, and in many of our churches there have been produced high-class music and a gorgeous ceremonial, while the Methodists have clung to their old congregational singing—to those simple tones and those still more characteristic words in which the highest of all themes are often conveyed in phrases akin to those in which sentiments of affection are expressed between men and women in the first flush and ardour of youth and impulse. Other people have recommended shorter services; others, a more systematic training of preachers, so that the word "preaching" may no longer, as they say, be a misnomer. The old argument that "though he is not a good preacher he is a singularly good man" has been by tacit consent voted out of the discussion. People, whatever their sympathies may be, have come to admit that as an argument resting on the fact "that though a poor carpenter or politician he is a singularly good man" would go dead against the politician or carpenter, so must a like argument go against the good man who assuming the duties of a preacher cannot preach. Another class of people have devised "Sunday lectures," "Sunday concerts," "Sunday discussions," in each case to attract people to some mental or moral "exercises," or recreation. The attraction is at times far from unexceptionable. No one, for instance, can deny that the walls of London are regularly placarded with terms as the themes of lectures more extravagant and "sensational" than any used by these Revivalists. Religious services are frequently announced under such headings as "The Flag that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." One pities the man whatever his position or his sect, who finds himself falling back on such a basis of operations; but this and many other facts not necessary to be named show that men engaged in active religious work are at their wits' end to discover some means to fill their respective places of worship or their lecture-halls.

Meanwhile, these two men come on a "Mission" which turns out to have been singularly well-organized and adapted to the end in view. You cannot listen to them and say that they are impudent or intrusive men in any sense of the world. The one who preaches stands in a half-apologetic manner, and rarely lifts his hand or uses gesture of any kind till he becomes excited with his own thoughts, and even then the gesticulation only lasts for a minute or two. The one who sings has, with a well-modulated voice, a manner altogether unobtrusive. The preacher, indeed, speaks as one who holds a commission to speak for some great potentate. His "dear brethren" expresses his consciousness that he is the biggest and eldest brother of the family. In speaking of Naaman, the Syrian, directed past the Royal Palace, to the Prophet's humble home, and then of Elisha sending a message instead of coming out to "call on his God and anoint the leper," it was impossible to mistake the fact that Mr. Moody knows "how to abound" as well as "how to abase." The tone of voice when he said, with Elisha, "Let him come to me and he shall know that there is a prophet in Israel" (the King meanwhile powerless), and Naaman's "There is no God on all the earth," &c. was not to be misunderstood. There was unmistakable pride, albeit the sermon was one continued denunciation of pride, as the sin by which angels fell. A blind man listening to Mr. Moody would be likely to deem him extraordinarily conscious of power—proud, not of himself, but of his commission to preach; but even a blind man would not deem him personally offensive while a looker-on would be likely to see that there was in him another and deeper vein than pride. Then it is quite certain that Mr. Moody is not an ex-prize fighter, and we have no reason to believe that Mr. Sankey is an ex-publican. In fact, the biography of the former tells a singular history of the struggles of a well-conducted, resolute, untaught young man, to do something to give effect to his views of duty. As a Sunday scholar he had been voted dull, a boy who neglected his opportunities. When he sought for "Church fellowship" he was advised by the minister and others to wait until he understood more of Christianity. When finally admitted to the Chapel Guild he attended a prayer meeting, and venturing to speak was taken aside and kindly admonished not to make any such attempt again; he was quite "missing his vocation." This was in Boston, when the new Revivalist was about 18 years of age. Discouraged here, the would-be preacher tried smaller meetings in out-of-the-way places, but always with the same result. He was, people said, a Christian, and his friends said a remarkably good Christian, but it was agreed on all sides that he might as well attempt a labour of Hercules as try to make himself a speaker. We mention these facts as evidence, not of Mr. Moody's Christianity, but of a decision of character and a strength of will which have led materially to his eventual success. In despair he removed to Chicago, and worked (as before in Boston) as a clerk in a shoe store. Here he again began teasing the Churches. Every class in a certain Sunday school to which he applied he was told had its teacher, but he was welcome to class-room if he could "hunt up" a class—a state of affairs, we presume, unknown in England. In a week he hunted up 18 lads, and had his "class." We need not further follow his story. He made a school for himself to reach the poorest people, and a preaching room with the same object. He worked incessantly, refusing salary, going away to railway stations on preaching tours, without money to pay his fare, trusting that railway fare and food alike would come somehow, preaching to soldiers during the war, and doing all manner of work for their good; and so on through trials and adventures in some cases of a remarkable kind. His geniality (one of the main causes of his success where hundreds failed) may be judged from the fact that when he had a congregation of some hundreds of people he visited every one of them, or every house, on New Year's Day, to say "A happy new year;" and he never lost sight of any of his flock. He had an interest in his people, and they could hardly fail in time to have an interest in him. Is not this a fact worth noting?—the man made friends by being every one's friend. These facts we take from a published biography which seems fair and reasonable. And now as to the causes of the Revivalist's success, under so many disadvantages, in these islands.

We take it for granted that, right, or wrong in his views, he is thoroughly in earnest according to his "light," and that he has an enormous capacity for work. Secondly, his coming to England was well advertised by means of the pulpits of churches and chapels, the congregations of which are called Evangelical. Thirdly, he preaches what seem short sermons, terse, forcible, easily understood, and characterized by that dogmatic certainty so captivating to many minds. He never has any doubt on any point whatever. "You can be saved in a moment," he tells his large audiences. "Only stand up, let us see that you wish to be converted, and we will pray for you, and you will go home to-night happier than you ever were before." All this seems remarkably easy, and is undoubtedly captivating. No trouble with "tears of repentance," as in old times; no "wrestlings" with angels the long night through. Nothing but a mental assent, a firm belief, and the main work is done. "This or that may fail; you may lose in business, in friends, in everything but one—you will have Christ. Only take Him—that is all. 'But,' you say, 'shall I really be different as a man to-night than I was this morning?' Why, of course you will; you will have Christ; that makes all the difference in the world, does it not?" These scraps are from a sermon we made a point of hearing last week, and they were given with an effect an actor might have envied. To this stage effect—this singular acting, without gestures, or contortion of body, or unnatural intonation (common to stage and pulpit)—much of this Revival success has been owing. The Revivalist talks fast and in a natural tone, eschews "firstlies," "secondlies," even "practical applications," and rant, as ranting is understood, goes right on "pegging away," dins his three or four leading points into the ears of his congregation, and then calls for his "inquirers" to "stand up," and finally to go to the "Inquiry Room," while Mr. Sankey and those of the congregation who remain sing, with might and main, those hymns happily adapted to tunes which at least have the merit of being in the strict sense congregational. "What," it has been said, "would the Revivalist be without his singing companion and his hymns?" The question his hardly fair—he is here with his singing companion and his hymns, and the services must be taken as a whole. The hymns, however, are in many cases set to music quite artistic, without being so "fine" as to be above the understanding of any one. They succeed where Cathedral music fails, and perhaps for the simple reason that while the music in Cathedrals seems as if it were especially devised to prevent the congregation joining in it, these hymns (not at all broken up as hymns are in Methodist chapels by the mode of "giving out" in fragments) are intended for every one, old and young, to sing, and the intention is to a considerable extent carried out in practise. In fact, the Revivalists, in their melody, avoid the errors alike of the Methodists and of the lovers of an ornate ritual. The tunes are as well designed for choruses as any that are popular among the Methodists, or as even those of the most meaningless or most pathetic (in the popular sense) of negro melodies; and there is a certain finish and continuity about them which the Methodists have never yet managed to attain, and perhaps never can attain while their preachers cling so resolutely to the practice, which some of them have made an art, of reading every two or four lines before the lines are sung.

Surely the wisest and ablest religious teacher among us need not be above inquiring into the causes of the success (call it "success in the low sense," if he please) of these two in most senses, untaught men? It may sound well to say that large congregations are not the great end of preaching, as undoubtedly they are not, but a congregation of some kind is the first priliminary of preaching; you must have people to preach to, and, granted other conditions, the larger the congregation the better, we should say. There is much in the proceedings which must ever be abhorrent to the feeling of many persons distinguished at once for piety and refinement of taste. There will not long be much sympathy, we hope, on this side of the Atlantic with several of the circumstances of this Revivalism. We must censure alike the theatrical act of sinners standing up to be viewed at once by the saints and by the greater sinners who have not arrived at the point of exhibiting themselves as reprobates; those sudden conversions; and those (to our view) most obnoxious "Inquiry Rooms," at the doors of which stand smirking men, asking the outgoing people if "Christ is precious to them" (we heard one such man ask this very question of two or three little girls, who knew no more what he meant than if he had spoken Greek). Nor do we reprobate less the scattering about broadcast of the photographs of the Revivalists. It is hard, indeed, to know on what ground a man like Mr. Moody can allow this to pass without stern reproof, especially when he preaches of the meek Moses, and remembers that of the Great Master we have no ackowledged portrait. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the photographs have been used as advertisements on a large scale, and with an effect altogether unhealthy. Mr. Moody ought to give this up, as a sin of pride into which he has unwittingly fallen. There is much, we say, to condemn in these services, much that, as time goes on, even the most ardent admirers of the Revivalists among reasonable people will condemn. Perhaps before Mr. Moody and his friend reach home a reaction will have set in to the extent of a disapproval of much in their manner of teaching. It will come to be remembered that the preacher, even when most fervid, laid less stress on purity of life, on "holiness before the Lord," on that grand duty which some think embodies all others, the duty of Sacrifice, upon honesty, upon integrity, than upon some charm he finds in such words as "Come unto Me," &c. We do not mean that Mr. Moody does not hold up and exemplify these Christian virtues. He does the former, and may do the latter. We do so that the effect of his teaching is to push the Christian virtues to the background that all attention may be directed to his central fact that "faith in Christ can be had this moment," and "can this moment save the worst sinner" and make of him a saint. Mr. Moody's friends will not dispute this. They do not want, any more than the old Covenanters wanted, "mere morality sermons." It is pleasant to them to feel, as Cromwell is said (after much struggling) to have felt at last that "once in grace it is impossible to fall away." "I know that I was in grace once," the dying hero is reported to have said. Bunyan, however, had greater difficulty than our Revivalists. He had Bulls of Basan and worse bulls to fight before the question was settled for him, and so will it be while men remain on earth. Let us do Mr. Moody the justice here to admit, and we admit it with pleasure, that, so far as we can see, he has owed little to the "terrors of the law." The gospel he preaches is one of "glad tidings." His Christ is "waiting to be gracious." His theme in the main is the boundless compassion of the Saviour, not the terror of Hell. It will, however, be for religious teachers themselves to draw a moral from what they have seen, and, after they have disapproved much, we think they will find much to learn. There cannot be a doubt that the Revivalists have scattered truths where truths are few and falsehoods powerful. It is an error to say that they have not reached the lower starta of the life of London and of our large towns generally. It is no opinion but a fact that they have done so. Can we bring ourselves actually to say that harm has been done if depraved men or women, rich or poor, have been led even to think of a higher life? The men have gone into all manner of places have invited the rich, have pleaded with the poor, have blundered as to ticket arrangements, and have made "the right and the wrong" to blend in a unity which, as a fact in human life, may be either approved or disapproved, contemned or crticized, but which cannot be ignored. We hope Mr Moody will not become vain of what he has done and of his large meetings and his great numbers of supporters. If he escape that, he may yet (he is quite a young man) do much good. Faith and singleness of purpose can never be other than of value. But to be feted and caressed is to face a greater danger than that of being told to give up all attempts to make a speech. Mr. Moody has overcome the second, the lesser danger, but when we look at his photographs in the shop windows and hear of his confident assertions we are not at all sure that he is likely to escape the first, the greater. We hope he will learn in time that much of what he says would not stand any test of criticism. He classes as sin much that is innocent, and as saints many who would hardly make a Heaven upon earth. But, on the other hand, and looking at the movement as a whole, if he can bring people, whether from crowded alleys or elsewhere, to live useful lives, we, at all events, should not care to say him nay.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Nizam's State Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  Holkar State Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
  Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
    Punjaub and Delhi Division.
    Sind Section.
    Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—With reference to the Notification of Government in the General Department, dated the 5th May last, and published at page 475 of the *Government Gazette*, I hereby give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August 1875, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING SIXTEEN MEMBERS of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the CITY of BOMBAY by the JUSTICES of the PEACE resident in the City of Bombay.

HORACE W. BARKER,

Acting Clerk, Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 27th July 1875.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 114 of 1875 (wherein ALBERT BIRMINGHAM MILLER, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of JAMES CALDER, GEORGE JAMES GORDON and JOHN STORM, Insolvents, is Plaintiff, and FREDERICK JOHN FERGUSSON, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is Defendant) and dated the 22nd day of June 1875, the CREDITORS of the late Firm of Messieurs DAVIDSON and COMPANY, of the town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, and all other persons claiming to be entitled to the benefit of a certain Trust Deed for the benefit of Creditors dated the 21st day of December 1825; and expressed to be made between LEITH ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, RITCHIE CHARLES STEWART and ANN HOGG as Executrix of the Will of JONAH JOHN HOGG, deceased, of the first part, ALEXANDER COLVIN, JAMES CULLEN, EDWARD TROTTER, RAJ CHANDER DOSS, and ROSSOMOY DUTT, of the second part, and the several persons Creditors of the said Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander MacDonald, Ritchie Charles Stewart, and Jonah John Hogg, deceased, in their copartnership account who had executed or should thereafter execute the said indenture of the third part, or their respective representatives are on or before SATURDAY, the 27th day of November 1875, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court on its Original Side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every Creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice PHEAR in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January 1876, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

DIGNAM & ROBINSON,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

High Court, Original Jurisdiction, 27th July 1875.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 293 OF 1875.

HURGOWANDASS COOBERDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Bhoywadda Street, without the Fort of Bombay ......Plaintiff.

vs.

DAVIDASS PURSOTUMDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at the 3rd Bhoywadda Street, without the Fort of Bombay......Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 1st day of July instant in the above Suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses and four Shops standing thereon, situate at Loharchawl, near Esplanade Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed under No. 388, and bounded on the East by the property of Dada Mukba, on the West by public road leading to the Crawford Market and Loharchawl Street, on the South by the property of Dada Mukba, and on the North by the property of Ebhram Abdool Kuoyoom, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said defendant. It was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Five Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-two, Annas Fifteen and Pies Six for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the judgment from the date of the said Decree, until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

NARAYEN DAJI,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 10th July 1875,

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24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
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